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## U.S. Warns on Need to Liberalize Trade

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune  
GENEVA — William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, urged Tuesday that a conference of trade ministers from 88 nations meet in Geneva to discuss ways to liberalize world trade. He said that the nations would otherwise risk a "collapse of the system" caused by growing protectionism and retaliatory measures, notably in the U.S. Congress.

Trade liberalization around the world has, at minimum, come to a standstill and in too many countries there has been enormous pressure to move toward protectionism, Mr. Brock told the American International Club in Geneva.

Mr. Brock cited labor-supported

legislation now in Congress that would force the most popular foreign cars to be built substantially with American-made parts and by U.S. workers. He described this so-called local-content bill as "the worst piece of economic legislation to have a serious chance at passage in fifty years." He said it would strictly limit imports and that it now had an absolute majority of sponsors in the House and increasing support in the Senate.

The basic message the Reagan administration and U.S. legislators are stressing at the conference, which is sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and runs through Saturday, is that trade must be a two-way street, Mr. Brock said, warning that many congressmen and senators "seem willing to risk the col-



William E. Brock

United States and other industrialized nations. He said the EC and other participants had agreed to begin a study on trade in high technology and that talks were progressing on a proposed study of trade in services.

## Andropov Wins Presidium Post Unanimously

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, consolidated his authority Tuesday by taking a seat on the state Presidium and formally acquiring the right to act as head of state when the occasion requires.

Mr. Andropov, 68, who succeeded Leonid I. Brezhnev as general secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee after Mr. Brezhnev died Nov. 10, is the most powerful political figure in the country.

His election to the 38-member Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, a body that is the collective state presidency, gives Mr. Andropov a formal standing to deal directly with foreign leaders if he chooses to do so.

The chairman of the presidium is the nominal head of state. Each of its members, however, can deputize for the president. It was not clear whether Mr. Andropov would be made president at Wednesday's session of the Supreme Soviet.

Well-informed observers believe that Mr. Andropov, after 11 days as party leader, commands sufficient support to win the presidency. It was speculated that he may not want to take a position that involves a time-consuming procession of ceremonial functions.

Mr. Brezhnev, who became the party leader in 1964, waited for 13 years to assume the presidency, the first Kremlin leader to hold both the top party and state posts. However, as a member of the Presidium, Mr. Brezhnev negotiated with President Richard M. Nixon in 1972 and made numerous foreign visits on which he was treated as head of state.

The Presidium is without any significant authority, and is composed of the leaders of various Soviet republics, representatives of various nationalities and prominent public figures.

Mr. Andropov was voted unanimously into the Presidium by 1,500 deputies meeting in a joint session of the Supreme Soviet at the state of the regular two-day fall parliamentary meeting.

Although the post of president and membership in the Presidium are largely ceremonial, observers here believe that the possession of

both gives the party leader added flexibility, prestige and authority.

When Mr. Brezhnev assumed the presidency in 1977, Mikhail A. Suslov, the late ideologist, argued that a combination of the two positions was the most practical and flexible arrangement for the leadership. Nikolai V. Podgorniy was dismissed to make way for Mr. Brezhnev.

Tuesday's lineup of leaders seated in front of a statue of Lenin, about three times life-size, did not provide any new clues as to the balance of power in the Politburo.

The honored front bench was occupied by Mr. Andropov, Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, the Politburo member Konstantin U. Chernenko, Defense Minister Dmitri V. Ustinov and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Mr. Andropov's nomination by Viktor V. Grishin, a member of the ruling Politburo, preceded government reports on the economy and the proposed 1983 budget.

■ **Shultz and Dobrynin Meet**  
Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin of the Soviet Union met Tuesday in Washington, and the State Department welcomed aspects of Mr. Andropov's initial remarks on superpower relations. United Press International reported.

■ **State Department Spokesman**  
John Hughes said of Mr. Andropov's remarks Monday, in which he talked of easing East-West tensions, "We would certainly be ready to respond positively" to any Soviet actions.

Mr. Hughes was asked if Mr. Dobrynin's proposals for so-called confidence-building measures President Ronald Reagan outlined Monday night. The topic "could well come up," Mr. Hughes said.

Among those measures were upgrading the Moscow-Washington "hot line," that would be used to notify the other side in case of missile test launches and of troop maneuvers.

■ **Bonn Backs Nuclear Talks**  
West Germany appealed Tuesday to the new Soviet leadership to take up an offer from President Reagan to work with Moscow on steps to reduce the risk of war. Reuters reported from Bonn.



Secretary of State Casper W. Weinberger, at a news conference in Washington, discusses the deployment of MX missiles.

## The Reagan Call for Arms Reductions

### Letter to Russia Seeks New Efforts

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has called for deployment of the MX intercontinental missile to modernize U.S. nuclear forces but has said his administration is committed to seeking sharp reductions in strategic arms by mutual agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan's nationally televised speech Monday was made six hours after his administration ended protracted internal debate over deployment with an announcement that the MX missile would be based in a closely spaced system on private property next to an air force base near Cheyenne, Wyoming.

He also announced that he had sent a letter Monday to Soviet leaders proposing several steps to "strengthen mutual confidence" and reduce the risk of "surprise and miscalculation" in the nuclear area.

He mentioned the following proposals:

- Advance notification of all U.S. and Soviet test launches of intercontinental, sea-launched and intermediate-range ballistic missiles to remove "surprise and uncertainty" in testing. Current agreements call for notification only for launches that extend beyond each country's territory.
- Advance notification of all "major military exercises" and "a broad-ranging exchange of basic data about our nuclear forces."
- Careful examination of "any possible improvements" to the "hot line," or text link, between the Soviet and U.S. leadership.



President Reagan after his speech from the White House.

These measures, foreshadowed in a speech Mr. Reagan gave in West Berlin in June, are now to be on the U.S. agenda in Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva.

In unusual praise for the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan said Soviet leaders had made a "serious" counterproposal to his own call for deep reductions in nuclear warheads. He said there was "no question we're heading in the right direction."

He said placement of the powerful new MX missile was "absolutely essential" to his goal of modernizing U.S. nuclear forces as well as providing an incentive to the

### Doubts Abound On MX Approach

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's decision to press ahead with the MX missile program while simultaneously seeking arms reduction agreements with Moscow will test the theory that the United States needs to rearm in order to ultimately reduce the number of nuclear weapons and the likelihood of war.

In a message Monday to a Congress divided over the need for the

new weapon, Mr. Reagan said the MX intercontinental missile "is absolutely essential to maintain America's ability to deter war."

But his decision to deploy MX missiles in a "dense pack" formation is among the most controversial of his defense buildup.

Even among those who agree with Mr. Reagan that the nation needs to modernize its strategic nuclear missile force, there is a great deal of doubt that the dense-pack plan would work as planned or whether it is much better than the Carter administration plan Mr. Reagan ridiculed, which called for shuttling 200 MX missiles between 4,600 shelters in Utah and Nevada.

There is also a question of whether the dense-pack plan, because it involves construction of 100 new underground silos for the missiles, will violate Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty agreements with Moscow that the administration has said it will not undercut.

The more basic disarmament issue is the administration's claim that the MX, or "missile experimental," may eventually make Moscow more willing to agree to big arms reductions in talks now under way in Geneva.

Yet the MX is virtually certain to be produced and deployed as a necessary modernization of U.S. forces no matter what happens in Geneva.

There are also political complications: Unlike other weapons decisions in the past three decades, the dense-pack announcement comes at a time when there are spreading anti-nuclear movements in this country and in Western Europe. There is also intense pressure from the defense budget, and new leadership has taken over in Moscow.

On top of all this is the sheer technical complexity of the dense-pack concept, which rests on a theory that is basically impossible to test.

The theory is that by bunching 100 super-strong new missile silos, the first incoming Soviet missiles would blow up or knock off course those following close behind. This would theoretically allow most of the MX force to survive and strike back.

The administration believes that the concept will make the Russians less confident that they could launch a nuclear first strike that could wipe out U.S. land-based missiles, which are the most accurate portion of the U.S. retaliatory force.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan called the potential countering moves to the dense-pack plan "technical dreams on which no Soviet planner or politician would bet the fate of his country."

Mr. Reagan's decision will face formidable opposition on Capitol Hill, greater perhaps than any arms proposal he has made so far.

Mr. Reagan campaigned hard on the pledge to close a "window of vulnerability" that he believes Moscow opened in the late 1970s when it fielded a new missile force allegedly able to wipe out most of the existing 1,000 U.S. Minuteman land-based missiles.

Special commissions studying the dense-pack concept estimated the Soviet Union probably could not knock it out this decade. But eventually this basing mode may be vulnerable to still better Soviet missiles, requiring another escalation of the arms race and raising fundamental questions about whether any land-based missile can survive.

In the view of some officials, any missile attack by Moscow would be suicidal because it would kill millions of Americans and touch off a retaliatory strike with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Nakasone Is Seen as Having the Backing to Replace Suzuki

By Tracy Dahlby  
Washington Post Service  
TOKYO — The ruling Liberal Democratic Party has entered the final round of a six-week-long search for a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki by announcing the end Tuesday of primary elections for a new party president, a post that carries with it the prime ministership.

The results of the primary balloting, in which 1.04 million party members were eligible to vote by mail, will be tallied here Wednesday. At a caucus Thursday, Liberal Democratic parliamentarians will select a new party leader from the three men who receive the most primary votes.

Political analysts and recent polls by the major newspapers here indicate that Yasuhiro Nakasone,

director-general of the government's Administrative Management Agency, is expected to win easily in the primaries. Toshio Komoto, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, is expected to come in second, followed by Shinjiro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, and Ichiro Nakagawa, director-general of the Science and Technology Agency.

Analysis caution, however, that the primary results are far from binding in a system of politics in which the outcome often depends heavily on the behind-the-scenes maneuvering of factional leaders.

But the primary elections are viewed as a sign of the relative strength of the factions in their struggle to fill the vacancy being left by Mr. Suzuki, who announced Oct. 12 that he planned to step down.

Candidates have stepped back from addressing issues of national interest while party elders have vied heatedly behind their factional proxies. The Japanese press has abounded with rumors of influence-peddling and bribery.

Mr. Nakasone, 64, is favored because of the strong support of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who controls the party's largest faction and is said to have important support from business leaders. Mr. Komoto, 71, is backed by Takeo Fukuda, another former prime minister and a bitter foe of Mr. Tanaka. Mr. Abe and Mr. Nakagawa, two younger party leaders, are rated even in the fight for third place.

The party's 421 members of the

Diet, or parliament, are not bound by the results of the primaries in electing their new president Thursday, and are expected to abide largely by the dictates of their factional leaders.

Mr. Nakasone is now heavily favored to be named president by the party caucus in the Diet, where the Tanaka-led forces are believed to control 240 votes. A special Diet session Friday is expected to approve the new party leader as prime minister.

According to political analysts, however, the primary vote count will be a crucial factor in determining the makeup of the prime minister's new cabinet. A Nakasone landslide, they say, would signal an indirect endorsement by the party's rank and file of Mr. Tanaka's faction. It would help



Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey at the televised debate with Garret FitzGerald, his chief opponent in Wednesday's election.

## Ireland's Voters Go to Polls Today; A Final Survey Favors FitzGerald

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
DUBLIN — On the eve of Wednesday's general election, the final opinion poll forecast a narrow victory for a coalition led by Garret FitzGerald, the leader of the opposition Fine Gael party.

The survey, published in the Tuesday issue of the Irish Times, showed Fine Gael and the Labor Party six percentage points ahead of Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey's Fianna Fail party.

Wednesday's general election is the third in 18 months. It was called after Mr. Haughey lost a vote of confidence Nov. 4 in the Dail, Ireland's parliament.

In a one-hour televised debate Monday night, Mr. FitzGerald appeared to have an edge over Mr. Haughey, who seemed defensive.

During the debate, the party leaders both called for a new British initiative in Northern Ireland to end sectarian violence. But they disagreed on the means of preventing violence in the province from spreading.

Mr. FitzGerald stressed that London must produce "a radical change of policy to stop the drift toward anarchy" in Northern Ireland.

He said: "We are going to need the British to help us in restoring

stability in Ireland. But to rely solely on them would be wrong."

Mr. Haughey, who has run a strongly nationalist campaign, said Mr. FitzGerald's proposals for a cross-border security force and all-

Ireland courts to combat terrorism were "a recipe for disaster."

Mr. Haughey said: "I reject out of hand any suggestion that a British security force operate in this part of Ireland. It would be counterproductive. The only way for security to be administered in this country is by ourselves."

An Irish Independent story on the exchange was headlined "Buoyant FitzGerald wins TV debate." Both the Irish Times and the Irish Press pronounced it a draw, while the Cork Examiner gave Mr. FitzGerald an advantage.

On Tuesday, politicians continued their campaigns for last-minute support from the 2.2 million persons eligible to elect Ireland's 24th parliament in 60 years.

Mr. Haughey's last administration, which had support from independents and the Workers Party, fell after eight months in power. The previous coalition, under Mr. FitzGerald, lasted seven months.

Both administrations were toppled when they tried to legislate spending cutbacks to decrease the national debt and fight inflation and unemployment.

During the campaign, the two main parties agreed to emphasize that living standards would fall in the short term while the government sought to improve the economy.



Garret FitzGerald

## 10 Ministers, Planner Replaced In Albania

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
VIENNA — Albania replaced 10 government ministers and the chairman of the State Planning Commission on Tuesday, in a major shakeup of the leadership controlled by the Communist Party secretary, Enver Hoxha, according to reports from the Austrian press agency.

Western sources assert that the shakeup is in effect a purge of officials linked to the late prime minister, Mehmet Shehu, who was officially reported to have committed suicide 11 months ago.

The shuffling followed the removal Monday of Haxhi Lleshi, a World War II partisan fighter who had served as nominal head of state for 29 years. He was replaced by Ramiz Alia, a member of the Communist Party Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

Prime Minister Adil Carcani named an 18-member cabinet at a session of the People's Assembly, or parliament, which on Monday re-elected him to his post following national elections earlier this month. Mr. Hoxha's party was unopposed in the balloting Nov. 14.

Kadri Haxhiu, 63, a member of the Politburo, lost the post of defense minister, which he had held since 1980, and was replaced by Prokop Murra, a candidate member of the Politburo.

Western diplomats said that Mr. Haxhiu's demotion was expected to be followed by his removal from the 12-member Politburo, the party's inner cabinet. A former interior minister with the rank of lieutenant general, he was related by marriage to disgraced former prime minister.

According to the Austrian press agency, Petro Dode, the planning commission chairman, was replaced by Hamit Papajorgji, interior minister Hekuran Isai, who runs the country's police and internal security forces, remained in office, the reports said.

The Austrian agency received its information by telex from official sources in Tirana. Albania is closed to most Western reporters.

In a pre-election speech Nov. 10, Mr. Hoxha, who has been Albania's paramount leader since the end of World War II, denounced Mr. Shehu as a spy for the United States, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hoxha charged that Mr. Shehu had planned to kill him. The circumstances surrounding Mr. Shehu's death have never been explained in detail.

The report said that new officials were appointed to head the ministries of industry and mining, light and food industry, communications, internal trade, foreign trade, communal economy and construction.

**INSIDE**

■ **U.S. consumer prices** rose 0.5 percent in October, the biggest gain since July. In the European Community, inflation was reported at its lowest point for more than three years, but unemployment reached a postwar high. Page 9.

■ **In Tripoli**, the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity failed to open on schedule as African leaders tried to prevent the collapse of the deeply divided organization. The 51-member group was split over the question of who should represent Chad. Most states sided with Hissene Habre. Page 2.

■ **President Reagan** said he will ask the returning session of Congress to approve a plan to double the national gasoline tax to finance a highway repair program. He said the tax increase would cost the average motorist about \$30 a year. Page 3.

**To Our Readers**

Work stoppages by composing room employees of the International Herald Tribune in Paris continue to disrupt normal printing and delivery of the Trib and all Paris newspapers. The French printers union is pressing for the right of retirement at 55 and for guarantees that staffing levels will not be lowered because of automation. The union's negotiations with the French government and the employers association remain at an impasse, and the union has said it will continue the job actions until its demands are met. We regret the inconvenience to our readers.



## Qadhafi's Insistence On Chad Issue Stalls OAU Session in Tripoli

By Jay Ross

TRIPOLI — The summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity failed to open on schedule Tuesday as African leaders held last-minute meetings to prevent the collapse of the deeply divided organization.

The 51-member group was split over the question of who should represent Chad.

Most African states have sided with Hissène Habré, whose guerrilla forces won control of the capital, N'djamena, and most of the rest of the country this year.

But the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, who is host of the conference, has refused to allow Mr. Habré's government to be represented. He is instead supporting the man deposed by Mr. Habré.

Former President Goukouni Oueddei, whom Colonel Qadhafi's army originally helped to install in power.

The summit conference was originally scheduled for August but broke down over a dispute on the membership of the Polisario Front's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

Morocco, which is fighting Polisario guerrillas for control of the Western Sahara, led a boycott that prevented the summit meeting from gaining the necessary quorum of 34. Polisario, however, eventually agreed not to attend the current meeting.

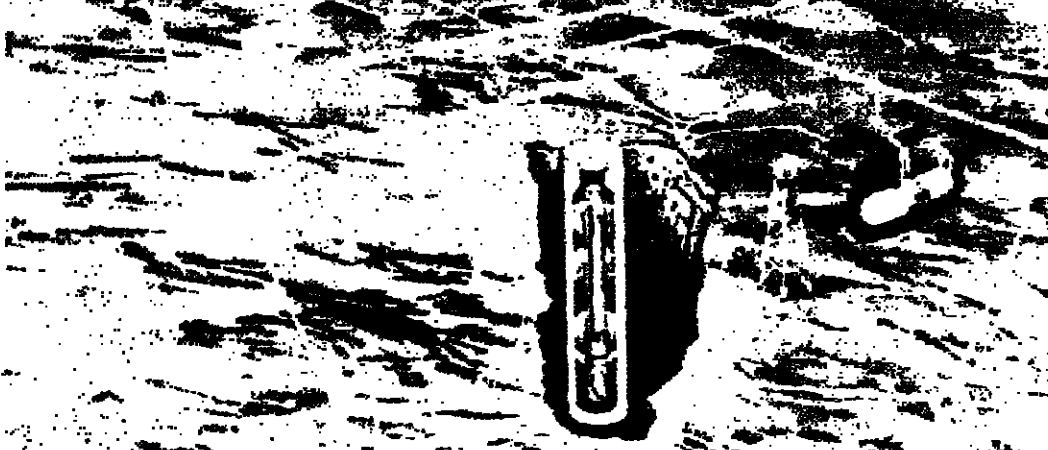
Many African diplomats say they fear that a second cancellation of the conference could lead to the break-up of the OAU. That would be a sharp setback to the continent's efforts to bring black majority rule to South Africa and South-West Africa. It could also lead to increased polarization between pro-Soviet and pro-Western nations.

Egypt, Sudan and Somalia, all considered pro-African, have refused to attend the summit meeting because of opposition to Colonel Qadhafi. Upper Volta was not represented because of a coup this month. At least 15 countries, including Nigeria and Kenya, have said they will refuse to take part unless Mr. Habré's delegation is seated.

That would be enough to prevent a quorum. More than 20 heads of state or government had arrived by late Tuesday afternoon for the conference, about the same number that came for the aborted meeting in August.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania chaired an informal meeting of six nations, excluding Libya, in an effort to break the stalemate.

There were reports that attempts were being made to reach a compromise under which the Chad seat would not be occupied, but it was unclear whether the 15 nations that have threatened a boycott would go along with such a solution.



Under President Ronald Reagan's "dense pack" plan for basing new MX intercontinental nuclear missiles in Wyoming, each of the 100 missiles would be placed in a reinforced silo, center. The silos would be spaced 1,800 feet apart and controlled from an underground launch center, right.

## U.S. Military Buildup Loses Support in Poll

By George Skelton

WASHINGTON — Public support for an arms buildup in January, when persons desiring more military spending exceeded those who wanted less by a margin of 21 percentage points.

In the latest survey, those interviewed were asked whether they wanted to spend more or less on domestic programs and the answer was definitely more — 51 percent to 39 percent, a margin of 12 points. In January, the margin of support for more domestic spending was only 4 points.

Given the opportunity to disregard immediate budget priorities, those interviewed in this survey favored the overall concept of increased spending for defense by a 13-point margin. In January the margin of support was 37 points.

When reductions in social services were considered separately without regard to budget priorities — people disapproved of Mr. Reagan's cuts by a 17-point margin. In January, the margin of disapproval was only 4 points.

According to the poll, the public believes that the best way for the federal government to reduce the budget deficit is to delay a 10-percent personal income tax cut scheduled to take effect July 1. Mr. Reagan, however, is thinking seriously about proposing that the tax cut be advanced to Jan. 1 to stimulate the economy.

Ranking close to a delay in the tax cut as a means of reducing the deficit was a 50-percent reduction in planned spending increases for defense, according to the poll. A significant number of those interviewed felt that the Congress, which reconvenes next week before ending its term in January, should pass some type of stimulus to the economy. The favored proposal, of those listed in the survey, was a public works program to repair streets and bridges and help mass transit. It was chosen by 32 percent. That proposal was closely followed by a housing program to stimulate home building. Trailing this was a conservation corps to create jobs for youths.

**Deployment of MX 'Dangerous Step,' Soviet Union Says**

Reuters

MOSCOW — The official news agency Tass condemned on Tuesday the Reagan administration's plans to deploy the MX missile as a "new dangerous step" toward preparing for a nuclear war.

In a report from Washington, Tass described the MX missile as a first-strike weapon. The agency quoted observers as saying that deployment of the missile was part of intensive efforts by U.S. ruling circles to "upset the strategic parity between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A."

The report was the first Soviet reaction to President Ronald Reagan's announcement Monday night of plans to deploy 100 of the intercontinental nuclear missiles in closely spaced, specially reinforced silos in Wyoming.

By Herbert H. Denton

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is planning a major financial commitment to help rebuild Lebanon and is considering asking Congress for an aid package ranging up to a half billion dollars, according to a senior administration official.

The U.S. aid, envisioned as part of a wider international effort, will likely concentrate on helping the Lebanese rebuild roads, bridges, electrical and communications systems and water and sewer lines.

**Habib Outlines Plan to Syrians**

The Associated Press

DAMASCUS — Two U.S. officials, Philip C. Habib, the special Middle East negotiator, and Morris Draper, a special envoy, arrived here Tuesday with proposals for a simultaneous withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and a swap of Syrian, Palestinian and Israeli prisoners, sources close to the talks said.

Mr. Habib and Mr. Draper also brought answers to questions on President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan that had been raised by the Syrians, the sources said.

The two Americans met with Syria's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam, Tuesday morning. Foreign Ministry sources said. It was not known if they would meet with President Hafez al-Assad, now how long their visit to Damascus would last.

less on defense, the responses were evenly divided. This was in sharp contrast to the strong consensus for an arms buildup in January, when persons desiring more military spending exceeded those who wanted less by a margin of 21 percentage points.

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**Zhao to Visit Australia For Trade Discussions**

Reuters

CANBERRA, Australia — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China will visit Australia early next year at the invitation of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, a Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said Tuesday.

China is a major customer for Australian commodities, mainly wheat, sugar and wool, and trade matters are expected to be a central topic for discussion during Mr. Zhao's visit.

**U.S. Plans Major Aid for Rebuilding Lebanon**

By Herbert H. Denton

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is planning a major financial commitment to help rebuild Lebanon and is considering asking Congress for an aid package ranging up to a half billion dollars, according to a senior administration official.

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## Kremlin Leader Rumored Dead Seen in Public

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Arvid Pelshe, a Politburo member widely rumored last week to have died, made his first public appearance in six months Tuesday at the opening of a two-day meeting of the Supreme Soviet.

Mr. Pelshe and the 11 other members of the ruling Politburo were present for the start of the session.

Mr. Pelshe, at 83 the oldest Politburo member, had not been seen in public since the May Day parade in Red Square.

## Reagan Sends Plan to Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States would "never use its forces except in response to attack." But he said that only through maintaining a "strong deterrent" of nuclear weapons would the Soviet Union be persuaded not to use its weapons first.

His speech was described in advance by aides as one of his most important foreign policy statements. Several advisers say it was made at a critical time, while many in Congress are protesting his military spending plans in general and the MX missile in particular.

Mr. Reagan also appeared to be aiming his arguments at those favoring an immediate Soviet-U.S. nuclear weapons freeze and those, including Roman Catholic bishops, who have questioned the morality of deploying such weapons even as a deterrent.

"Yes, it is sadly ironic that in these modern times it still takes weapons to prevent war," Mr. Reagan said. "I wish it did not. We desire peace, but peace is a goal, not a policy." He said he intended to "search for peace along two parallel paths — deterrence and arms reduction."

Using electronically animated graphics with blue lines for the United States and red lines for the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan sought to show how this was true in several areas.

For example, he showed how military spending by the United States had gone down in the 1970s. "Now follow the red line," the president said. "It has gone up and up and up."

**Thatcher Rejects Talks**

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on Tuesday ruled out talks with Argentina on sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The United Nations has called for such talks.

**End of Polish Crackdown Expected**

WARSAW (AP) — A top Polish official said Tuesday all signs pointed toward the lifting or suspension of martial law, including the freeing of most internees and possible amnesty by Dec. 13, one year after the military crackdown began.

But the official, speaking privately in a special briefing for reporters, added that despite the formally declared end to the military crackdown some of its decrees would probably remain in force for a limited time.

It was the first time an official at this high level had made such a comment since martial law began here, and it was seen by some reporters as confirmation of speculation that the authorities intended to lift or suspend the state of emergency when parliament meets Dec. 13.

**Polish Hijacker Charged in Berlin**

BERLIN (UPI) — A Polish militiaman who hijacked a Polish airliner to West Berlin was charged Tuesday with air piracy and formally placed in custody, the state prosecutor's office said.

The police said the militiaman, 22, was himself supposed to be acting as a security guard on the aircraft but seized the plane on a domestic flight with 31 passengers and four crew aboard early Monday.

**Indochina Leaders May Hold Talks**

Reuters

BANGKOK — Leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are expected to meet in Vietnam early next month for their first summit, Western diplomats based in the Laotian capital say.

Vietnamese Embassy officials in Bangkok said Monday that a high-level meeting of representatives of the three Indochinese countries was imminent but were unable to confirm the date and place.

It was not clear whether the participants would be leaders of each country's Communist Party or would include heads of government as well. They were likely to review regional developments, particularly in Cambodia.

## Soviet Planning Chief Sees Low Growth Rate For Industrial Output

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's planning chief forecast Tuesday that industrial production this year would rise by 2.8 percent, the lowest annual growth rate since World War II.

Nikolai Baibakov, the chairman of the State Planning Committee, told a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, that next year's target would be higher. Announcing economic goals for 1983, he said industrial production would go up by 3.2 percent over 1982, with output of consumer goods rising faster than production in heavy industry.

Mr. Baibakov said productivity per worker in industry would rise by more than 3 percent in 1983 compared with only 2 percent this year and that this rise would account for more than 90 percent of industrial growth.

At the start of the meeting, the new Communist Party leader, Yuri V. Andropov, was elected a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in what appeared to be a first step toward gaining the presidency.

In his economic report, Mr. Baibakov gave no figure for the 1982 grain harvest. But he said total agricultural production would be worth 124 billion rubles (\$166 billion) compared with 120.1 billion rubles in 1981.

He gave no other figures for this year's farming results and said next year production was sup-

posed to rise to 137.3 billion rubles.

Mr. Baibakov said investments in agriculture would rise by 4.3 percent next year to 47 billion rubles, with funds for fodder production going up by 15 percent.

On energy, he said that oil production next year would rise to 619 million tons compared with a target figure of 614 million tons in 1982. Natural gas production would rise to 529 billion cubic meters, more than the original target under the 1981-1985 five-year plan.

Mr. Baibakov said the higher economic growth rates next year would have to come from better use of existing equipment and raw materials and the reconstruction of existing factories rather than the building of new ones.

Among the industrial targets he announced was a 23-percent rise in the production of gas pumping equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe pipeline and other gas trunk lines under construction.

Mr. Baibakov also announced there would be a cut in new capital projects in 1983 in order to concentrate resources on completing existing projects.

The average industrial wage would rise to 180 rubles per month next year compared with 177 rubles this year. Average wages on collective farms would go up to 130 rubles a month.

Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov told the Supreme Soviet session the 1983 military budget would be 17.05 billion rubles, unchanged from this year and accounting for 4.8 percent of the total budget.

According to official statistics, Soviet military spending has been either stable or falling for several years. Western experts regard the figures as artificial and say much of this spending is hidden in other areas. Some Western estimates put Soviet military spending as high as 13 or 14 percent of the national budget.

Mr. Garbuzov said the West was making material preparations for a new war and was trying to undermine the economy of the Soviet Union by sanctions.



Nikolai Baibakov

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## Strategic, Diplomatic Questions on MX Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

thousands of U.S. bombers and submarine-based missiles.

But the administration wants dense-pack basing so it can stay even with the Russians in the nuclear calculus. It wants to have the unspoken threat of first use of powerful, accurate missiles to neutralize any Soviet attempt at nuclear blackmail.

Among the immediate issues will be whether the new plan violates the SALT II accord with Moscow that obligates both sides "not to start construction of additional fixed ICBM launchers."

Administration officials claim that because the MX missile carries its launch equipment with it in a canister surrounding the missile, the new underground silos are not launchers.

At Monday's briefing for reporters, Larry M. Speakes, a White House spokesman, was asked repeatedly whether the new missile would be a "bargaining chip" at the Geneva talks.

"I certainly can't say," Mr. Speakes said, adding, "but you have to deal with the realities of the situation. And the realities at the present moment might indicate otherwise."

Many top administration officials, however, have said privately that the MX missile itself is not a bargaining chip. The intention is to deploy it and negotiate with Moscow about the extent of that deployment.

Indeed, in his message Monday, Mr. Reagan held out the prospect of building even more silos if the Russians do not agree to new controls.

Mr. Reagan stressed that the United States "must and will improve its forces" while remaining fully committed to the administration proposals at the Geneva talks. Those proposals contain nothing that would rule out MX as part of a reduced future U.S. missile force.

**Thatcher Rejects Talks**

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on Tuesday ruled out talks with Argentina on sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The United Nations has called for such talks.

**End of Polish Crackdown Expected**

WARSAW (AP) — A top Polish official said Tuesday all signs pointed toward the lifting or suspension of martial law, including the freeing of most internees and possible amnesty by Dec. 13, one year after the military crackdown began.

But the official, speaking privately in a special briefing for reporters, added that despite the formally declared end to the military crackdown some of its decrees would probably remain in force for a limited time.

It was the first time an official at this high level had made such a comment since martial law began here, and it was seen by some reporters as confirmation of speculation that the authorities intended to lift or suspend the state of emergency when parliament meets Dec. 13.

**Polish Hijacker Charged in Berlin**

BERLIN (UPI) — A Polish militiaman who hijacked a Polish airliner to West Berlin was charged Tuesday with air piracy and formally placed in custody, the state prosecutor's office said.

The police said the militiaman, 22, was himself supposed to be acting as a security guard on the aircraft but seized the plane on a domestic flight with 31 passengers and four crew aboard early Monday.

**Indochina Leaders May Hold Talks**

Reuters

BANGKOK — Leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are expected to meet in Vietnam early next month for their first summit, Western diplomats based in the Laotian capital say.

Vietnamese Embassy officials in Bangkok said Monday that a high-level meeting of representatives of the three Indochinese countries was imminent but were unable to confirm the date and place.

It was not clear whether the participants would be leaders of each country's Communist Party or would include heads of government as well. They were likely to review regional developments, particularly in Cambodia.

## Vast U.K. Drive To Create Work Backed by Labor

The Associated Press

LONDON — The opposition Labor Party published an election platform Tuesday calling for a huge increase in state spending and controls on prices, imports and foreign exchange transactions.

Labour's 60-page election platform, "Program for Recovery," said such a strategy would reduce unemployment from 3.3 million to less than 1 million within five years, or to 13.8 percent of the work force to about 4 percent.

"The task of reaching an unemployment level of 1 million over a five-year span is formidable," the document said. "We have to find at least 2 1/2 million jobs — that is 1,600 jobs a day, in every day of this five-year period."

The plan, prepared by a team under Labor's finance spokesman, Peter Shore, diagnosed lack of demand as the principal economic flaw in the policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"The stimulus to the economy must come from two major sources: achievement of a competitive exchange rate and expansion of the purchase of goods and services by the public sector," the document said.

**Israel Reimposes Its Ban on Strauss**

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Israel Tuesday reimposed its ban on the music of Richard Strauss, ending a two-week period in which his compositions could be broadcast.

Israel's Broadcasting Authority, in a 3-1 vote, reversed the recommendation of the authority's music committee Nov. 10 to allow the playing of the music of the German composer who briefly held an official musical post in the Nazi era.

Initially, the music committee concluded that Strauss was not a committed Nazi follower. But the Broadcasting Authority apparently disagreed.

**Belgrade Reports Bombing**

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — An explosion in Pristina, the capital of the southern province of Kosovo, shattered windows Monday, but there were apparently no injuries, the Vecernje Novosti newspaper reported Tuesday. In the spring of 1981, Kosovo was the scene of riots by ethnic Albanians in which nine persons were reported killed.

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## Party Unit Dismissed in China Scandal

### 2 Officials Are Arrested For Electronics Deals

BEIJING — Two local officials have been arrested and an entire Communist Party committee dismissed in Shenzhen, bordering on Hong Kong, in the government's biggest corruption scandal, the People's Daily has reported.

The newspaper said Tuesday the dismissal of the party leadership was ordered by Beijing after large-scale smuggling, tax evasion and other irregularities involving 70 million yuan (\$35 million) were discovered last December at Shenzhen's China Electronics Import and Export Co.

It said Zhou Zhirong, the company's party leader, and Xu Zhiliang, its warehouse supervisor, were arrested for colluding with crooked Hong Kong businessmen in the importing of electronics equipment.

The paper alleged that in the period 1980-1981 they had smuggled or evaded taxes on the importation of 575,000 television sets, 450,000 cassette tapes and 20,000 calculators.

The People's Daily said Mr. Zhou had also violated China's foreign exchange control laws by illegal transactions totaling \$16 million. It said the television sets and recorders had been sold to 25 Chinese provinces and had "seriously impeded the development of China's electronics industry."

The paper accused them of bribing officials to sell the smuggled goods. They were also held largely responsible for flooding China's markets with "pornographic songs" from Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The report several times referred to "Zhou Zhirong and others," indicating that more unnamed officials were probably implicated. Details of the scandal were published at a time of widespread public criticism about the effectiveness of Beijing's anti-corruption drive, which has been going on for more than a year.

## Son Sann Accuses Vietnam of Using Chemical Weapons

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Son Sann, a former Cambodian prime minister who leads one of three groups in a rebel coalition, accused Vietnamese troops Tuesday of using poison gas and chemicals against Cambodian guerrillas and civilians.

Mr. Son Sann said at a news conference that Vietnamese forces in Cambodia are massing fresh troops and arms, including chemical weapons, for an offensive against the resistance during the dry season.

In a clash on Nov. 14, he said, 24 guerrillas of his Khmer People's National Liberation Front suffered from poison gas fired by 900 retreating Vietnamese troops. "The shells which hit the ground produced a dark blue toxic smoke which changed color into yellow, and then black. The smoke caused dizziness, chest pain and vomiting," he said.

Mr. Son Sann, who arrived in Beijing Saturday, said he had come to obtain aid from China. He said, however, that China still provides aid separately to the three factions.

The other two groups in the coalition, formed in June, are the Moulinak movement, headed by the former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the Khmer Rouge held power in Phnom Penh from April 1975 to January 1979, when Vietnamese forces entered the city and helped install the current government led by Heng Samrin.

## Mozambique Sees S. African Attack

The Associated Press

MAPUTO, Mozambique — The Mozambique news agency says that South Africa has threatened to send its forces into Mozambique following several days of troop maneuvers on the border.

The agency, quoting high-level military sources, said Monday that the maneuvers resembled those that have preceded South African incursions into Angola from South-West Africa, or Namibia. It said Mozambique diplomats in New York were to inform the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, of "the existence of a threat of military aggression on the part of the racist forces."

In Pretoria, a military spokesman denied the Mozambique statement. He said there were no unusual South African troop movements in the area and that Mozambique apparently feared retaliation for terrorist activities that may have originated in Mozambique.

## Volcano Debris Hits Plane

United Press International

TOKYO — Debris from the erupting Sakura-Jima volcano cracked two cockpit windows of a Nauru Airlines plane Tuesday, but the aircraft returned safely to Kagoshima Airport, about 400 miles (640 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo airport, officials said.

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## France, India Expected to Reach A-Fuel Pact

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — An agreement between France and India on the supply of nuclear fuel for India's Tarapur nuclear power plant hinges only on semantics, and may be concluded when President François Mitterrand of France makes his first official visit here on Saturday, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The French are understood to be eager to resolve the Tarapur dispute quickly so that they can cultivate the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for lucrative arms contracts and deals for transfer of technology to compensate for tight Western markets.

Official French and Indian sources described as "preliminary" reports that the two sides had already reached a secret agreement on reprocessing spent fuel at Tarapur. But they said negotiators had narrowed their differences to "only a few words" that could be resolved when Mr. Mitterrand meets Mrs. Gandhi.

French officials said that Mr. Mitterrand has confirmed that he and Mrs. Gandhi will discuss France's agreement in July to take over the U.S. commitment to supply fuel to Tarapur, a U.S.-built plant that is Bombay's primary source of electricity.

Top Indian officials, including P.V. Narasimha Rao, the external affairs minister, have said they are optimistic that France would drop its demand for safeguards on the reprocessing of nuclear fuel after the expiration in 1993 of the Indian-U.S. nuclear fuel supply agreement of 1963. That accord limited international inspection at Tarapur.

France assumed the U.S. obligation to supply Tarapur because the U.S. nonproliferation act of 1978 bars the United States from supplying countries that, like India, have refused to accept full international inspection of nuclear facilities.

A reprocessing plant near Tarapur reportedly is capable of producing enough plutonium for nearly 200 explosive devices the size of an Indian nuclear test in 1974.

By relieving the United States of its commitment to supply Tarapur, France put itself in a quandary. As one of 15 member countries of the so-called "London Club" of nuclear suppliers, France is committed to impose safeguards on nuclear fuel reprocessing. This includes a clause that would extend International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards not only to Tarapur, but also to plants using

its byproducts. It also includes a stipulation that would apply the safeguards beyond the expiration of the Indian-U.S. agreement.

India has said both safeguard clauses are unacceptable, and has threatened to scrap the U.S. agreement and reprocess spent fuel anyway.

French and Indian officials said a proposal to get around the safeguard requirement by leasing the nuclear fuel had been abandoned because of the enormous cost of transporting the spent fuel back to its source.

At the same time, France has found itself in confrontation with India over Tarapur just as it has sought to pursue lucrative contracts here.

France already has contracts with India worth more than \$3 billion, including a huge aluminum works project in Orissa, oil exploration off the Bombay coast, telephone switching projects and the sale of 40 Mirage 2000 fighters.

It is trying to interest Mrs. Gandhi in 110 more Mirage 2000s, 65 of which would be built here under license, and is pushing the sale of

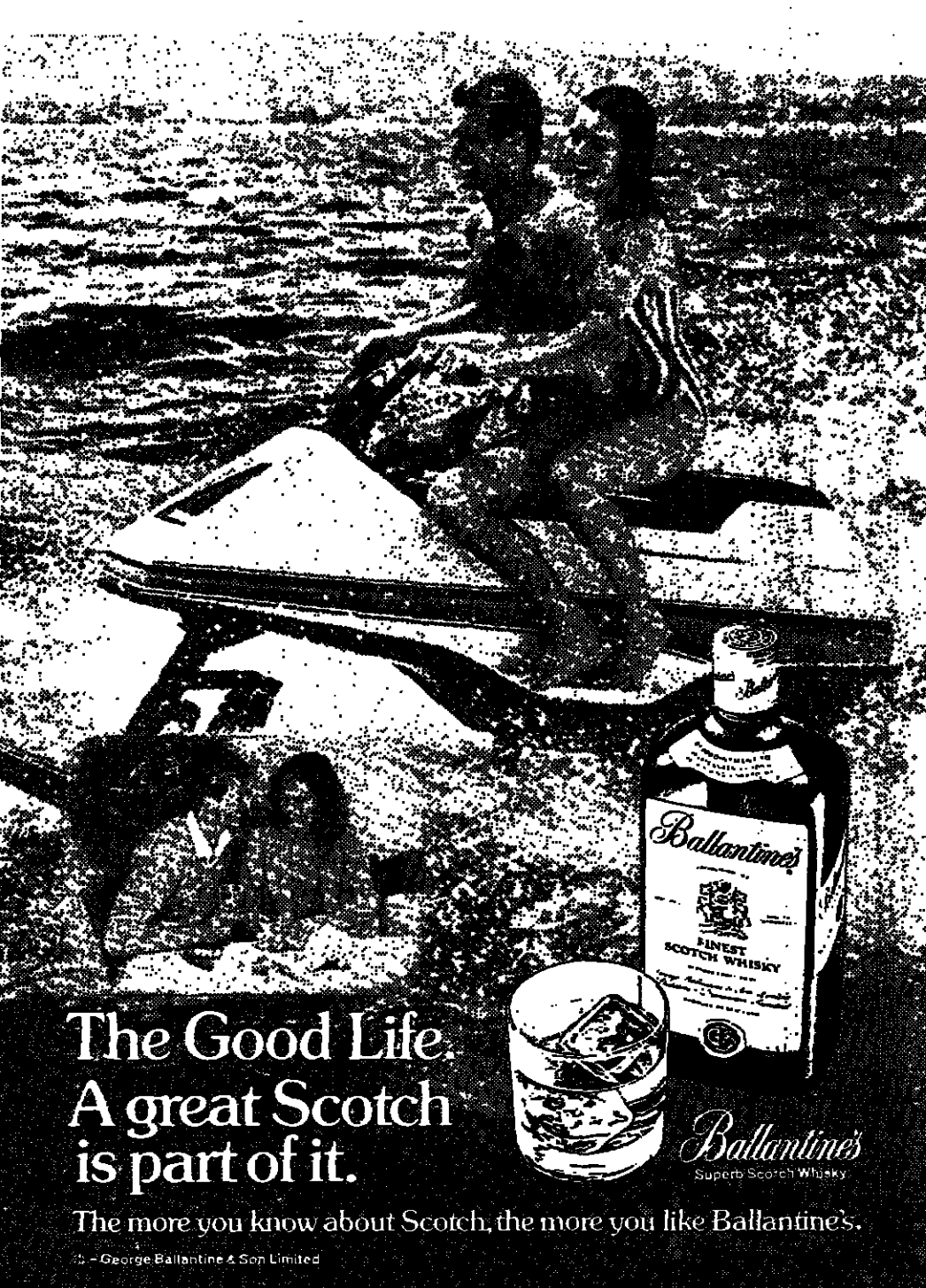
its Puma helicopter, Exocet missile and other military hardware.

France also has shown interest in investing in coal mine development, transferring technology for producing microwave equipment and developing a production plant for ethylene gas in Maharashtra.

## Fire Ravages Nairobi Slum

Reuters

NAIROBI — As many as 10,000 inhabitants of the Mathare Valley shantytown, one of Nairobi's largest, were left homeless by a huge fire Monday, police said.



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Pope John II spoke to the cardinals Tuesday before the special conference. To his left is the Vatican secretary of state, Agostino Casaroli. From left are Giuseppe Siri and Carlo Confalonieri.

## Pope Apparently Intends to Limit Vatican's Involvement in Finances

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II issued a document Tuesday that apparently is intended to limit the Vatican's financial activities. The statement was released at the opening of a special meeting of the College of Cardinals.

The document was in the form of a letter of instructions to the Vatican's secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, and it came at a time when the operations of the Vatican bank are under scrutiny by a committee of 15 cardinals. Their report will be communicated to the College of Cardinals.

The 15 cardinals discussed last week a document presented by

three bankers who are also prominent Roman Catholic laymen. They were appointed by the Vatican to study the relations between the Vatican bank and the Banco Ambrosiano, a private, Milan-based bank that was Italy's biggest at the time of its collapse in August.

The president of Banco Ambrosiano, Roberto Calvi, was found hanged in London in June. The Ambrosiano bankruptcy left outstanding about \$1.3 billion in loans that were extended with implied backing by the Vatican bank, known here as IOR, the initials of its Italian name, Istituto per le Opere di Religione.

Cardinal Joseph Krol of Phila-

delphia, a member of the committee of 15, said in an interview during the weekend that Ambrosiano had "exploited" the Vatican bank. The report of the three Catholic bankers has been said to exonerate the Vatican bank and its chief, Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus, an American. Cardinal Krol was thought to be supporting that reading.

However, a Vatican source said Tuesday that the cardinal's view may not be shared fully by other members of the committee of 15, and consequently the findings of the three-banker panel may be submitted to the full College of Cardinals for review.

An Italian journalist specializing in Vatican affairs said Tuesday that Cardinal Casaroli did not give copies of the bankers' report to the 15 cardinals but merely read it, either in its entirety or excerpts.

The Vatican bank issue, which has made Archbishop Marcinkus a subject of intense speculation in the Italian press, was expected to lead to new revelations during the meeting of the 15 cardinals. But no new facts have been added to public knowledge since the cardinals opened their session last week.

The pope's opening speech in Latin to the 102 cardinals assembled in the Hall of Synods here Tuesday morning also made no mention of the bank scandal. But his letter to Cardinal Casaroli, while not speaking directly of the past, appeared to chart a new course for the future.

Stating that the Vatican, while a sovereign state, did not "possess all the ordinary characteristics of a political community," the pontiff said that it must therefore avoid certain activities of normal states. He said the apostolic see "does not develop, nor can it develop, the economic activity that is a characteristic of a state; and the production of economic goods and the enrichment of its revenues are excluded from its institutional aims."

The pope declared that "The primary base for the support of the apostolic see is represented by the spontaneous offerings of Catholics from all over the world."

"It must be affirmed," he continued, "that the apostolic see can and must derive its earnings from the spontaneous contributions of the faithful and other people of goodwill, without recourse to other means that might appear less respectful of its particular character."

## Article on Chile Coup Sees Longer CIA Role

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence officers maintain that efforts to overthrow President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile continued long after Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger testified that they had stopped, according to an article in The Atlantic.

In the current issue of the monthly magazine, Seymour M. Hersh, the reporter, names and quotes CIA officials involved in the coup plotting as having said they had reason to believe they were carrying out the orders of President Richard M. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger.

The activities began in 1970 with the prospect of Mr. Allende's election and ended in 1973, when he died after a military coup, the article says.

In 1975, Mr. Kissinger stated in sworn testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities that plans to topple the Allende regime were ended Oct. 15, 1970, before the Chilean president officially took office. Mr. Kissinger added that he had heard nothing further about any such U.S. actions.

He was supported in this statement by Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was Mr. Kissinger's deputy, and by Mr. Nixon. They stated, in effect, that whatever happened after that date, the CIA did not do it.

Mr. Hersh names and quotes CIA agents and cites classified documents showing extensive contacts between U.S. covert operators and Chilean coup plotters, including the passing of money to Chileans who were subsequently convicted of assassinating General René Schneider Chacón, the commander in chief of the Chilean Army.

General Schneider, who had opposed efforts to overthrow Mr. Allende, was killed Oct. 22, 1970, six weeks after Mr. Allende was elected and little more than a week before he took office.

Mr. Hersh's account also cites intelligence officials and others as saying that the White House pressed the CIA in the fall of 1970 to arrange Mr. Allende's assassination. Mr. Hersh describes what he says was a conversation between Richard Helms, the CIA director at the time of the coup plotting, and "a close associate."

The associate said Mr. Helms said during that meeting that the White House had ordered him to get rid of Mr. Allende and that there was no doubt in his mind what it meant by this.

A spokesman for Mr. Kissinger, asked Monday about the Hersh article, said, "He has nothing to add to what he has previously written on the subject."

A spokesman for Mr. Nixon said, "The former president only comments on his own books." Mr. Haig's office said he was out of the country. Mr. Helms noted his previous testimony on the subject and said he had not read the article.

## Reagan Decides to Support Plan To Raise Tax on Gas, Create Jobs

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday he would ask Congress to approve a plan to double the national gasoline tax to finance a highway program. The plan could put 220,000 people to work on the roads.

The president said the tax increase would cost the average motorist about \$30 a year.

Mr. Reagan said the details of his proposal had not been worked out and that the legislation would have to await final decisions, but he said he had given the general idea sufficient consideration to decide to go ahead with the plan first proposed by the secretary of transportation, Andrew L. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis has suggested doubling the present tax of 4 cents a gallon as a "user fee" to finance repair of the nation's roads and bridges. That proposal also envisions new taxes on heavy trucks to bring in the same revenue that an

additional 1-cent increase in the gasoline tax would produce.

Besides being used to repair highways and bridges, the gasoline tax increase would create an estimated 220,000 jobs.

Mr. Reagan said his early soundings indicated "this measure will command broad bipartisan support." Both the Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, have indicated they will push for some form of a highway-rebuilding project financed by a gasoline tax increase.

The president said he would be considering other proposals "that would help to give our economy a fresh boost as we head into 1983."

Although the U.S. spending would have the effect of creating jobs, Mr. Reagan said "this is not a jobs bill as such."

As he prepared to leave for a Thanksgiving vacation at his California ranch, Mr. Reagan said: "It's my hope that this package can be high on the agenda when Congress returns to Washington next week."

The chairman of Mr. Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, Martin S. Feldstein, warned the president last week that the additional levy "may actually increase unemployment during the first year or two."

Mr. Feldstein contended that the loss of jobs would be in industries that produce goods consumers would buy with the \$5 billion or so they would spend if they did not have to pay it in higher prices at the gasoline pump.

In addition, there would be perhaps a year's delay in putting people to work on the projects after the tax money began flowing in because of the time the government would need to determine which projects it wanted done first and

then to let the contracts for the work.

Mr. Reagan did not disclose a decision on another tax matter, a proposal to move the scheduled July 1 cut in income tax up to Jan. 1.

That has been suggested as a means of giving the economy a shot in the arm, but Republican congressional leaders have said the measure could not muster the necessary votes to get through Congress.

Mr. Reagan said the proposal to move up the scheduled tax cut was still under consideration but that he had made no final decision about whether to include it in the package he mentioned.

Aides had said earlier it was being studied because it could help stimulate consumer spending and help the economy. But some Republicans in Congress warned that it could open the door to a Democratic attempt to put off or even cancel the 10-percent reduction scheduled for mid-1983.

## Volcano Debris Hits Plane

United Press International

TOKYO — Debris from the erupting Sakura-Jima volcano cracked two cockpit windows of a Nauru Airlines plane Tuesday, but the aircraft returned safely to Kagoshima Airport, about 400 miles (640 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo airport, officials said.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## On Financial Crashes

Interdependence is not quite so new as it sounds. In the 19th century financial crises jumped the Atlantic with great speed and force. In the present circumstances it is useful for Americans to remember the period in which the United States was a developing country and the development was heavily financed by an erratic flow of foreign loans.

The panic of 1873 was the first of the great international crises, and led directly to the first prolonged depression in the young country's experience. As economist Charles P. Kindleberger noted several years ago in his illuminating study of financial panics, that one started with the indemnity that France paid to Prussia after the war of 1870. That led to a surge of speculation in Germany, including heavy investment in American railroads and western land. It was apparently the abrupt end of this lending that led to the collapse of credit and the depression.

Mr. Kindleberger's point was that systems of money and credit are unstable, and that they require a lender of last resort—a super-bank with access to resources of such depth that it can withstand any shock.

In recent weeks there has been a lot of discussion of the form a future crash might take. Most of it reflects fear that a bank failure abroad might set off a chain of collapses worldwide. There would be good precedent.

for the first world crisis began with the failure of an Ohio bank in 1857, with severe repercussions in London, Paris and Hamburg.

Where is the lender of last resort in 1982, and how well equipped is it? In the United States, it is the Federal Reserve System, with the resources of the federal government behind it. It unquestionably is able to preserve the liquidity—that is, the capacity to pay off deposits—of any American commercial bank, or combination of them. But securing the international system is a little more complicated. There are now carefully prepared networks of support among the central banks of all the rich countries. Beyond that there is the International Monetary Fund.

Its members are the governments of most of the world's trading countries, and its resources are as large as those governments choose to make them. They are now in the process of increasing their quotas. It will take legislation or parliamentary approval in most countries, including the United States. There will be some opposition in Congress, because of irritation over loans that the IMF has or has not made in the past. But those disputes are pretty minor, compared with the present necessity. The IMF is emerging as the world's lender of last resort, and no one can be sure that it will not be needed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Dallying Over Namibia

The last time we looked, the Reagan administration was saying that its patient diplomacy would lure South Africa out of its illegal tenancy in Namibia. On looking again, it seems more likely that the luring has been done by South Africa. It has deftly seized an American idea to condition its departure on the departure of Cuban troops from Angola, and thus disguised its recalcitrance.

Much now depends on what Vice President George Bush learned on his tour of five African nations. His announced purpose was not to sell Namibia "linkage" but to redress neglect of a range of African issues. Evidently what he heard in private was more understanding than the skeptical public expressions about U.S. strategy in southern Africa.

But his hosts refused to publicize the outline of the occupation of Namibia with Angola's sovereign right, however undesirable, to military aid from the Soviet bloc. And when Mr. Bush cited Libya's brutality at home and meddling abroad, he was given reminders that South Africa behaves as cruelly. That is a consensus that the Reagan administration has to take into account. The World Court held South Africa's occupation of Namibia illegal in 1971. Pretoria compounded the offense by rejecting a settlement laboriously negotiated by the Carter administration in partnership with Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. It held out for better terms from President Reagan.

The Reagan team tried a new tack, for a

double accord. It hoped to have South Africa accept even the risk of an election victory for Namibia's left-leaning SWAPO, whose guerrillas operate from camps in Angola. In return Angola would agree to the withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban troops, who it says defend it against South African incursions.

And indeed, Pretoria did drop most of its objections to Namibian elections—and seized on the withdrawal idea as a political gain. But there is no sign that its leaders are reconciled to setting Namibia free. A new wrangle in Pretoria over installing a malleable black as head of the territory's provisional regime is another disturbing sign.

In the eyes not only of black Africa but most of the rest of the world, South Africa is the arrogant transgressor. The Reagan administration's "constructive engagement" with it has yet to pay off.

Angola, to be sure, has been sticky as well. It argues that the Cubans will begin to depart as soon as Namibia is free and no longer a threat, but it won't say exactly when. Perhaps it will be lured by friendly African states and the promise of normal relations with the United States. Perhaps, too, the Reagan administration intends to loosen the negotiating harness to avoid a mechanical linkage.

The impression remains that formal linkage gives Pretoria an American-made pretext for holding on to Namibia. It is up to Washington to dispel that impression.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### As the GATT Meeting Starts

The conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade opens in Geneva in a defensive mood. With the world recession still deepening, the British Labor Party committed to economic isolationism and a country as important as France openly mocking the rules, the trend to protectionism is now more than a drift. It is taking something more than the wittily expressed convictions of President Reagan, supported by two former presidents, to check it. If governments were more clearly committed to help in the recreation of stable, well structured financial markets, they might achieve more than any number of pious truisms to foster hope for the long term. That is the best antidote for the despair which begets protectionism.

—The Financial Times (London).

Little can honestly be expected of GATT ministers this week. There will no doubt be a fine-sounding declaration to sugarcoat the acrimony, and perhaps even some attempt to agree on the criteria and speed up the procedures under which GATT's general rules may be broken. This holding operation is not a worthless exercise; some balance between the long-run need for a non-discriminatory trading system and the means of dealing with short-term pressures is required. But that alone is not enough. It smacks too much of slapping bandages on the cuts without bothering to move the patient away from the chain saw. It is high time that Western governments acted in concert to stimulate the world economy, and stopped bemoaning the consequences of their failure to do so.

—The Guardian (London).

### Reagan and African Rights

President Reagan, with his new style of building what he calls a strong America, supports faltering regimes in the Third World so

long as they are strong allies of the West, and threw Jimmy Carter's human rights criteria out of the window. Washington has literally kept (Zaire's President) Mobutu in office through massive aid amid blistering criticism by the U.S. Congress of his regime's proverbial inefficiency, corruption, political suppression and denial of human rights.

—The Daily Nation (Nairobi).

### Andropov and Old Priorities

As a member of the existing establishment, Mr. Andropov is unlikely to decree fundamental changes in the system, although he may try to improve its mechanisms. So however much Western experts may argue that the growing gulf between economic performance and excessive military preparedness in the Soviet Union makes decisive changes essential, the Kremlin will no doubt continue to decide its own priorities.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Anti-Abortionists Defeated

There were numerous casualties in the recent American elections, but one of the most significant, and probably lasting, setbacks has gone largely unnoticed. The anti-abortion, "pro-life" political crusade is still in a state of shock from its defeats at the polls.

Flushed by its apparent successes in the 1980 elections, and emboldened by its subsequent intimidation of legislators at both the federal and state levels, the organized pro-life forces confidently counted on still bigger victories this year. The life issue was being carried on all over the world. Men like Sir Robert Horne and Sir Henry Detering have taken it up in England. Recently, in the United States, Mr. John Hays Hammond, the eminent metallurgical engineer, came out for bi-metalism as a solution of the present depression. He has been associated chiefly with gold, but he now believes that the supply of gold is proving inadequate.

—Clayton Fritchey in Newsday.

# Let the Bankers Speak Up

By Anthony Sampson

LONDON — Gradually the London bankers, those masters of discretion, are starting to talk more openly about their real worries—which have mounted since the Mexican crisis in August—concerning the world's banking system.

It is still very guarded talk. London, which has been a world banking center for 400 years, has long ago put up its elaborate defenses against publicity and panic. These bankers know how easily people can be scared away from the banks, when they see how little capital they are based on. As the great Victorian economist Walter Bagehot described it in 1873, "The amount of that cash is so exceedingly small that a bysander almost trembles when he compares its minuteness with the immensity of the credit which rests upon it."

But the time has come when many bankers feel some trembling may be necessary, to shake people into positive action. And the bankers cannot indefinitely conceal the extent of their bad debts, which are accumulating in the more perilous parts of the world. A new shock wave went through the City on Tuesday last week when Lloyds Bank International, Britain's biggest overseas bank, announced its provisions for bad debts of £115 million—much of them due to loans to Latin America.

The extent of the worry is only slowly extending to wider circles. The square mile of the City with all the financial headquarters has always been separated from the rest of London by a deep psychological moat; and London bankers tend to be cut off from ordinary politicians and journalists by their expensive lifestyle and their arcane conversation.

The world's bankers who periodically descend on London for resplendent conferences are experts in the art of keeping up appearances of confidence and calm. Last week a conference on international capital markets, to which I was invited, was organized by the bankers' magazine *Euromoney*—and set a new standard in competitive entertainment. For their first evening, 400 guests traveled in the coaches of the Simplon-Orient Express from London to Oxford, were driven to Blenheim Palace to be greeted by a fanfare from the band of the Grenadier Guards, and were served with a banquet in the Long Gallery accompanied by organ music.

There was not much outward sign of a banking crisis.

But even this kind of splendor could not altogether disguise the anxieties of bankers who are now much more conscious that their loans are not only perilous, but fraught with political consequences—whether in the borrowing countries which face huge cutbacks in their spending, or in lending countries which are looking for more effective safety nets to protect their own banks.

Even the most discreet London bankers are now talking openly about the dangers. Peter Cooke, the chief bank supervisor at the Bank of England, who is renowned for his secrecy, has publicly warned banks to make more provision for deteriorating loans. Sir Jeremy Morse, the chairman of Lloyds Bank, who is the most maverick and cautious of the top bankers, has startled colleagues by referring to what he called a 5-percent possibility that the international banking system would collapse.

It has always been the bankers' inclination to see the world in numbers, and to try to reduce all the uncertainties of revolution, internal chaos or war to finite figures. The bankers now face the psychological problem of trying to break out of their statistical capsules to comprehend the full political dimension. For whatever international solutions they seek to give greater stability to the banking system will require the support and approval of politicians and the public.

And it has become much clearer since the Mexican crisis that the future of advanced developing countries is interlocked with the future of the banks. Thus, no one who is concerned with the Third World can afford to ignore the banks.

The Brandt Commission on North-South problems, which issued its first "Program for Survival" three years ago, is preparing a new emergency report that it hopes to circulate at a meeting in Ottawa next month, which will give much more prominence to stabilizing the banking system.

There is a deeper political difficulty, behind the customary lack of understanding between bankers and politicians. It is that, just as the interdependence of world finance is becoming much more critical, the nations of the West show signs of retreating further into their own preoccupations. It is the resemblance

to the 1930s—when nations built up their barriers against each other, with such hideously self-destructive consequences—which worries many of the more thoughtful bankers.

As they survey their perilous loans around the world, they cannot afford to join in this retreat. They know that their safety depends on strengthening international relations, particularly through the IMF and the meetings of central bankers. But if they are to convince the politicians and the voters, they will have to emerge more publicly and boldly from their sequestered life-styles, to persuade them that they cannot turn their backs on the outside world.

International Herald Tribune.  
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## Remember, Societies Have a Threshold of Sanity

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — At a recent private meeting of economic experts and bankers, a painful figure was disclosed and a crucial question asked.

Current prospects are for an increase of 2 million unemployed per year in Europe. There are now 32 million people out of work in the 25 developed countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with about a third of the jobless in the United States.

But descending inflation and interest rates do not automatically create new jobs. There is a time lag and, particularly in Europe and some parts of America, a basic problem of economic structure with slow, inadequate conversion from dying industries to healthy new ones. The cruel likelihood is that a lot of people now unemployed may never be absorbed into the work force again.

The question put to the experts was where to expect the threshold of social and political tolerance for this massive upheaval in people's lives.

Current unemployment in a number of countries is already well above what would have been considered politically bearable only a few years ago. And yet while there are often demonstrations and protests, nothing disorderly has happened.

There has been a string of falling governments replaced by their opposites as voters mark their discontent on ballots. But the trend is not to the left or the right, nor to extremes. So far it is simply the out moving in.

Not since the turbulent 1930s has there been such widespread economic failure in the Western world. Yet we have until now been spared the evil consequences of violence, revolution and war. An effort must be made to understand why, if there is to be continuing success in avoiding catastrophe, and to understand when, for the sake of sheer social survival, it is necessary to jettison old theories and attend to human need.

One obvious reason for the surdness of democratic systems in the face of the rising tide of misfortune is the welfare commitment made after the Great Depression. Unemployment compensation, relocation and retraining plans and benefit and health-care payments have buffered the jobless and their families against the worst.

This is a true gain for everybody in society, rich or poor, since it helps sustain democracy and peace. It must be weighed against the budget costs of all kinds of welfare. It is a benefit to all that must be remembered and set against the temptation to reduce deficits by cutting supports when wars are most urgent.

The question is not just one of conservatism vs. compassion, protectionism vs. free trade, realities vs. generous ideals. It is the question of defending free societies against a far more insidious and dangerous threat than any Soviet missiles. No American missile can offer protection.

I suspect there is a second reason why this depression has not been accompanied by a rise of radicalism, either fascist or communist, as happened in the 1930s: It is the memory and insight of masses of people into the dread of those systems, which once had the allure of panaceas.

When they went fascist or communist two generations ago to escape a terrible present, people believed they were finding solutions. They were encouraged to hate scapegoats whose removal, they were told, would put everything to rights again.

Now almost everyone knows that the "isms" don't and can't work, that they only bring much greater catastrophe than trying to muddle on with present measures. They have lost their appeal, and that too is a tremendous advantage in equipping modern societies in the struggle for economic recovery. It is the most precious defense we have, and it requires careful maintenance.

That cannot be achieved either by the MX missile or by blaring propaganda campaigns, such as the administration is planning in support of President Reagan's "crusade for democracy." Crusades are for zealots, and zealotry is at the core of the menace that seduced so many millions when times were hard before.

"We economists don't really know how to find the right answers, but we do know how to make disasters," one expert said recently. Ordinary people, using their good sense and the lessons their parents and grandparents had to learn in tragedy, have prevented the mistakes and mysteries of public finance from bringing disaster now.

But what is their level of tolerance? It is clear that they cannot be too far tested, driven too near to despair. It is not just luck that has kept the ex-

trernism of the '30s or new versions of the same madness from mounting with the unemployment figures; it is the improved social structure with its cushions against utter anguish, and improved awareness and communication in societies that know the vicious betrayal of ideological promises.

That knowledge gives grounds for hope and confidence now. But it also gives warning. There is a threshold of sanity. The old saying that those who refuse to learn from history are condemned to repeat it still remains true.

The New York Times.

Washington is in the painful throes of trying to whip together a budget for the new fiscal year, this time in the wake of an election that sent a message to congressional Republicans and Democrats alike that the nation is getting restive with recession and unemployment.

Obviously America will have to spend more money on jobs and training programs. But how much can it spend to stimulate the economy when the budget for fiscal 1984 already appears to be \$173-\$200 billion in the red? Can this problem be solved by squeezing the anti-recession needs out of the bloated defense budget?

Or can the economy get a shot in the arm by advancing to Jan. 1 the

10-percent tax cut scheduled for mid-1983? Or should the shot in the arm come from the Fed? Paul Volcker seems reluctant to be perceived as giving up his ritualistic anti-inflation posture, even though he has conceded publicly that the world faces the prospect of a critical deflation.

These questions are being battled around in Washington today, in a tense and uncertain atmosphere. Neither the White House nor the Democratic leadership is sure of which way to go. The Democrats would like to get some jobs programs going, and House Speaker Tip O'Neill is still flirting with the idea of trying to impose a dangerously protectionist "local-content" requirement on domestic auto production.

Mr. Reagan seems to have set his mind against trimming the military budget or putting back the tax cut. He evades confidence in an economic recovery few others see, trumpeting the decline in interest rates and inflation as signs of his program's success.

Sen. Pete Domenici, the New Mexico Republican who chairs the Senate Budget Committee, echoes the consensus of observers in and out of government: "Recovery in 1983 will be anemic, at least by historical, post-recession standards." Martin Feldstein, Mr. Reagan's chief economic adviser, observes that even as market interest rates come down, "real" rates do not, but will rise further.

This distinction between nominal or market interest rates and "real" rates is never made by the White House, but it is all-important. In response to the nominal rates, investment money pours in at home and the dollar soars in foreign-exchange markets. That makes it harder for American exporters to sell goods abroad, because they are priced in dollars. Imports priced in cheaper yen, pounds or marks come cascading in, and gain a competitive edge with American products in third markets.

More important, high "real" rates discourage investment and the creation of new jobs in America. Lacy Hunt, vice president and economist for the Fidelity Bank in Philadelphia, has compiled a simple little calculation that makes this point clear:

In 1981, when the prime rate averaged 18.87 percent, the price index was 10.3 percent and the "real" prime rate was therefore 8.57 percent—a stunning increase from the 1.77-percent real rate of 1980; then the prime rate started to drop—to an estimated 14.93 average for this year—but the CPI dropped even more, to an estimated 6.2 percent, and thus the real prime rate is not lower but higher, at 8.73 percent, and could move up further in 1983.

When the tax factor is added in, the picture looks even worse. In the 1970s, when taxes were higher, corporations borrowing money could write off more of their interest cost. The real cost of borrowing money, after adjusting for inflation and taxes, was negative for most of the 1970s. Now, with real prime rates higher and the tax burden lower, there is a high positive cost of borrowing money. It was 3.7 percent in 1981 and is estimated at 4.3 percent in 1982.

What everybody talks about, on the Hill and at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, is getting the deficit down. But getting the deficit down by itself will not lower real interest rates. For that to come about, Mr. Volcker will have to become convinced that he can safely push nominal interest rates down. If he does not, the current worldwide recession can wind up in a true worldwide depression.

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### 'Unprecedented Scandal'

Regarding the news story "U.S. Opinion Column Starts Dispute in Israel" and the column in question, "Can Begin Be Stopped?" (11/17, Nov. 19):

Moshe Nissim, Mr. Begin's minister of justice, deems it "an unprecedented scandal to use a foreign state to get into power"—a direct reference to the column by Max Frankel, editorial page editor of The New York Times, claiming that opposition Labor Party elements advocate dismantling American non-military aid so as to topple the Begin government.

Mr. Nissim has misnamed the "unprecedented scandal." For scandal there is. Namely, that the American taxpayer contributes most of the

funds that keep Mr. Begin in power, and that we bankroll his illegal drive to forcefully annex the territories of Gaza and the West Bank, home to 1.3 million Palestinians.

ANDREW L. LORANT,  
Paris.

### Athens News Agency

Allow me to draw your attention to Paul Anastasiou's article "A Press Crisis With Political Overtones" in your special report on Greece (11/7, Oct. 21) saying that "Greece's state-controlled news agency also uses extensively the state news services of Eastern European countries."

On the 1st of November, I pointed out that among the 9,000 cables sent by the Athens News Agency to Greek mass media during the past four months (July, August, September, October) only four cables came from Eastern European news agencies.

ANDREAS CHRISTODOULIDES,  
Director General,  
Athens News Agency.

### Whither Andropov?

The fact that American optimists already claim Yuri Andropov in the liberal club will neither and drop off.

M.A.W. KWIATKOWSKI,  
Lens, France.

It has always been known to the West that the Soviet Union utilizes forced labor in general and prisoner labor in particular. Why then does the use of prisoners in the construction of the Siberia-to-West Europe gas pipeline suddenly worry the West? Could this be because President Reagan has now accentuated the question of trade with the U.S.S.R. with relation to the situation in Poland? Is it that the Western nations are unable to understand what their common political interests are?

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that in the free West political considerations continue to outweigh moral considerations, and that commercial interests outweigh politics. But by pursuing its trade interests, big business is betraying the political ideals of the free world.

Throughout Soviet history, and even during Khrushchev's and Brezhnev's time, Soviet authorities have not only utilized forced labor but have forced prisoners to build their own prisons (I was a witness to this) in Mordovian camps, have sentenced

to death those prisoners who, in desperation, tattooed their faces with anti-communist slogans, such as "Slava U.S.S.R. Communist slave," and the like, have crucified people for any form of dissent, have systematically not fulfilled humanitarian international obligations.

As a former Soviet political prisoner and participant in the construction of gas pipelines in the Komi Republic and the Tumen Oblast, I am convinced that there is no doubt that



MAKHMET KULMAGAMBETOV,  
Munich.

### Testimony Sought

I am the son of a Jewish refugee saved by the Italian Army in Croatia during World War II. I am conducting research in conjunction with the Simon Wiesenthal Center into the role of the Italian Army in protecting thousands of Jewish refugees in occupied southern France, Croatia and Greece between 1941 and 1943.

We would greatly appreciate it if those with personal knowledge of this episode would write to me at P.O. Box 334, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland, giving a short outline of their experience so as to help us complete this research. We are also extremely interested in receiving documents and photographs relative to those events.

JOSEPH ROCHLITZ,  
Geneva.

NOV. 24: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Choices for the British  
LONDON — The People, commenting on next year's parliamentary session, says: "It is bound to be one of utmost importance to the fate of the present administration and, which is much the greater matter, to that of the British nation and Empire. Apart from the threatened attack upon the House of Lords, the ministerial program consists of three main items: the Licensing Bill, an Education Bill and a scheme of old-age pensions. The latter is not practically possible, nor will it be so until another government than the present shall have passed a comprehensive measure of tariff reform, which shall enable the country to adjust the burden of taxation to meet the requirements of the whole community."

1932: Monetization of Silver?  
PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "It is increasingly evident that the re-monetization of silver will be pushed to the foreground at the world financial and economic conference to be held in London next spring. Propaganda for rehabilitating silver in the world's financial systems is being carried on all over the world. Men like Sir Robert Horne and Sir Henry Detering have taken it up in England. Recently, in the United States, Mr. John Hays Hammond, the eminent metallurgical engineer, came out for bi-metalism as a solution of the present depression. He has been associated chiefly with gold, but he now believes that the supply of gold is proving inadequate."

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## Role of Chief Foe Goes To Bhutto's Daughter

### Leader of Pakistan's Opposition Party Was Groomed for Politics by Father

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Leadership of the powerful opposition Pakistan People's Party has passed to Benazir Bhutto, 29, the daughter of the executed Pakistani prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Miss Bhutto assumed the helm Saturday when her mother, Nusrat Bhutto, the chairman of the party, left for Munich for treatment of suspected lung cancer. Miss Bhutto, 33, left Pakistan after an 83-day dispute with authorities over whether she required hospitalization abroad.

Benazir Bhutto is a bitter enemy of the military government of President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, 1977, amidst nationwide unrest over allegations that he had rigged elections and conspired to murder a political opponent, Mr. Bhutto was later found guilty and hanged.

Miss Bhutto, who was allowed a brief reunion with her mother before she left, has spent most of the past five years under house arrest at the family home in Larkana, 300 miles (480 kilometers) north of Karachi. She is confined now.

Senior government officials fear she would ignite political unrest if set free. With General Zia about to visit Washington, officials say they cannot afford street demonstrations that undoubtedly would result in her being given an unrestricted political platform.

Unlike her mother, Miss Bhutto was groomed for a political role by her father, who hoped she would succeed him as leader. Mr. Bhutto, who admitted Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and his



Benazir Bhutto became leader of the Pakistan People's Party when her mother, Nusrat, left the country for medical treatment.

daughter and political protégé Indira Gandhi, set a high political goal for his own daughter. "He wanted Benazir to be Pakistan's Indira Gandhi," a close family associate recalled.

He took his daughter, not his wife, on a historic 1972 visit to the mountain resort of Simla, India. There, peace with Mrs. Gandhi was reached with the signing of the Simla Agreement on July 2, 1972, which formally ended the 1971 war over Bangladesh.

His dreams were shattered when General Zia staged a bloodless military coup, toppled Mr. Bhutto and detained him and his cabinet ministers in the summer of 1977.

General Zia, who has been criticized for reneging on vows to hold elections, remains a constant target of the Pakistan People's Party with its slogan, "Democracy is our policy and all power to the people."

Over the years Miss Bhutto has been an irritant to the military regime.

Three years ago she predicted Pakistan would soon detonate a nuclear bomb. Her statement embarrassed General Zia's government, which was trying to ally apprehension in the U.S. administration of Jimmy Carter that Islamabad was about to explode a nuclear device.

Miss Bhutto said that "once in his death cell, Papa told me he was leaving a remarkable gift for the nation, the significance of which would not be realized until he was gone." She said that although her father did not spell out what the remarkable gift was, she was sure it could only be the bomb because

## U.S. to Launch Third World, Soviet Bloc Uphold Arab Satellite Veto of Satellite TV Broadcasts

### \$11.6-Million Contract Calls for Flight in '84

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has signed an \$11.6-million contract with a 22-member Arab organization to launch a communications satellite from the U.S. space shuttle in 1984.

Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization are members of the consortium, which is known as ArabSat.

The Libyan and PLO participation in the consortium caused an uproar in Congress a year ago. But the administration was able to persuade senators that the deal did not involve military technology or imply recognition of the PLO.

The ArabSat consortium belongs to the Arab League. Its center of operations is to be in Riyadh.

"The PLO owns six-tenths of 1 percent in the system," Leslie H. Brown, a deputy assistant secretary of state, said of the deal signed Monday. "We argue and our lawyers agree that this in no way represents U.S. recognition of the PLO. They are in a number of UN bodies and we don't pull out of them. This was a straight commercial deal."

The United States maintains that it will not deal with the PLO unless it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

The United States also has no diplomatic relations with Libya and has a policy of selling no military goods to the government of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi. Libya has an 18 percent interest in ArabSat, and when the administration submitted the original deal in October 1981 to build the satellite, some members of Congress brought up the administration policy.

Mr. Brown said the satellite has one television channel, and that the remainder are telephone channels. "It has the same military utility as any telephone," he said.

There would be no transfer of technology involved in the deal, since the satellite itself never would reach the Arabsat owners, Mr. Brown said, and ground control stations are to be built in "friendly" countries — Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. He said Saudi Arabia is to control the television programming for the satellite transmission.

ArabSat originally ordered three satellites from the French company Aerospatiale, but the components were built by Ford Aerospace of Palo Alto, California, a subsidiary of Ford Motor Co.

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Third World nations and the Soviet bloc have outvoted the West and upheld the right of governments to veto incoming satellite television broadcasts from abroad.

At issue was a set of principles sponsored by 18 Asian, African and Latin American nations plus Romania for the use of a new technique that transmits satellite broadcasts directly to homes without a ground receiving station.

Experts believe that within 10 years receiving equipment will be cheap enough so that broadcasts can reach mass markets around the world.

Monday's vote, 88-15 with 11 abstentions, occurred in the special political committee and, according to diplomats, will probably be reaffirmed by roughly the same margin in the General Assembly.

The document the committee approved provides that no nation

shall establish a broadcast service except "on the basis of agreements" with a receiving country, assuring the recipient veto power.

In addition, the Third World-Soviet principles attempt to control the content of foreign broadcasts. They said direct satellite transmissions must pay "due respect to the political and cultural integrity of states" and adhere to "the principle of noninterference" from their territory.

Before the vote, Nicholas A. Thorn of Britain said his country opposed the draft because "we attach the very greatest importance to the free flow of information, the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds irrespective of frontiers and by any media."

For the United States, Charles M. Lichtenstein said the document would "afford every other state, including totalitarian states, an un-

conditional veto over this form of broadcasting."

In private, Third World delegates argued that television was an unusually powerful medium, that developing nations must control what reaches their people from abroad, that, as one put it, "we are not here to legislate the American creed but the interests of 157 states."

The Soviet delegate, Yuri M. Kolosov, argued that noninterference in the internal affairs of nations contributes to peace, language that reflects Moscow's concern over foreign broadcasts dealing with public affairs.

The 15 who voted against the proposal were Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Britain and the United States. The abstainers were Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Lebanon, Morocco, New Zealand and Sweden.

## U.S. Agrees to Give State Officials Larger Role in Coal-Leasing Policy

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

DENVER — Interior Secretary James G. Watt has agreed to broad changes in federal coal leasing regulations demanded by a group of Western governors.

In a meeting Monday, Mr. Watt accepted, with some minor differences of language, all the 16 "necessary" changes submitted by the governors of five Western coal-producing states.

The governors said the amended regulations would restore to state and local governments a stronger role in shaping coal development on federal lands within their borders. They had complained that new regulations on coal leasing approved by Mr. Watt this summer had stripped their states of a policy role.

Mr. Watt said the newly changed regulations would be put into effect as soon as possible.

The governors said the changes restore stipulations requiring that governors be consulted during the leasing process.

The changes would enhance the role of "regional coal teams," made up of state and federal representatives, in trying to set a level of leasing for coal development consistent with the ability of state and local government to withstand social and economic changes caused by the developments.

Some Western governors who

met in Colorado Springs last weekend had warned that if Mr. Watt did not agree to their demands, they would ask Congress to change federal mining laws to mandate closer consultation and cooperation between the states and the Interior Department.

"The amendments we agreed to this morning significantly increase the state and local input in these decisions, and I'm pleased," said Governor Richard D. Lamm of Colorado, a Democrat.

Mr. Watt said that the meeting was a success. He added that the resolution of differences with the governors was proof that his "good neighbor" policy toward the Western states was working.

But aides to the Western governors have said that Mr. Watt's decision to give into the rules changes was a victory for the gov-

ernors and an important concession by Mr. Watt.

"I think that after the elections, and given the mood of the governors, he just decided it wasn't worth fighting over," said one aide who asked not to be identified. "It was simpler to give in."

In August, nine Western governors wrote to Mr. Watt to complain about the new coal leasing regulations.

The other governors at Monday's meeting were Allen I. Olson of North Dakota, Ted Schwinden of Montana, Scott M. Matheson of Utah, Ed Herschler of Wyoming and Bruce E. Babbitt of Arizona. All but Mr. Olson are Democrats.

In the meeting, Mr. Watt sought to minimize the differences between him and the governors. He frequently referred to the changes sought by the governors as "redundant," because the regulations announced by the Interior Department already provided what he thought were sufficient opportunities for state governors to help shape coal development.

"If the governors feel the changes that were made today were significant, then they were significant," Mr. Watt said later.

At most, he said, the changes "amplified the spirit of what we've been trying to do all along, and that was to enhance the role of the states and the governors in these decisions."

## India Detains AID Official in Customs Case

By Bernard Weintraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An official of the U.S. Agency for International Development in New Delhi has been detained by the Indian authorities and is cooperating with an inquiry into goods subject to duty that were seized at Delhi airport, State Department officials have confirmed.

U.S. officials said Monday that the AID official, Leon Wight, 53, controller of the agency in India, was stopped at the airport Nov. 3 after a trip to Hong Kong with his wife, Erlinda.

U.S. officials said the couple's six suitcases were examined at the airport and were found to have such items as watches, television

and electronic parts and other items.

Indian newspapers, which have given considerable coverage to the case, have estimated that the street value of the merchandise was about \$250,000. U.S. officials said this was accurate.

Mr. Wight, who joined AID in 1959 and had served in Brazil, Laos, Thailand and other nations, has been relieved of his duties and placed on administrative leave with pay, according to State Department officials. "He's cooperating with Indian authorities for alleged violations of Indian law," a U.S. official said.

Forest Singhoff, an acting assistant inspector general at AID, said the case involving Mr. Wight was

"not very common." "It's rare," Mr. Singhoff said. "We are conducting an inquiry to the best of our limitations. We don't have all the facts yet. We don't have details from Indian authorities."

Mr. Singhoff said that once the Indian government completed its investigation the United States would determine if Mr. Wight had violated U.S. laws.

"He's been removed from all responsibility with respect to his job and I assume he's staying in his quarters," said Mr. Singhoff.

Mr. Wight, who is the third highest ranking official in the AID organization in India, has been in New Delhi 19 months. His rank is GS-15, placing him at a salary

level of \$46,000 to \$56,000. The mission employs 22 Americans and 52 Indians. Current aid to India is \$235 million.

U.S. officials said Mr. Wight had no diplomatic immunity although he was traveling on a diplomatic passport.

Indian reports said Mr. Wight and his wife were stopped as they walked through a customs lane for arrivals with nothing to declare. The Indian Express, a newspaper, said that the passports of Mr. Wight and his wife showed that they had made numerous trips to Hong Kong in recent months.

Mr. Singhoff said Mr. Wight's most recent trip to Hong Kong "wasn't a vacation, it wasn't work, it was just a personal trip."



Photograph donated by R. Ian Lloyd, Ape Photo Agency, Singapore.

## A green earth or a dry desert?

There may still be time to choose.

FOR MILLIONS OF YEARS, the tropical rain forests of South East Asia, South America, and Africa have been the earth's natural chemical laboratories, botanic gardens and zoos.

Today we are destroying them at such a rate that within 25 years only fragments will remain of the vast forests of Malaysia and Indonesia.

Because they grow mostly in poor tropical soil, relying upon a natural cycle between trees and animals for nourishment and replenishment, the forests cannot be replaced.

When the trees are felled, soil erosion begins and within a few years, the whole area that was once forest becomes wasteland.

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# ARTS / LEISURE

## Dino De Laurentiis's Deli

By Marian Burros  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Impeccably tailored in muted browns, balding with steel gray fringes of hair, wearing thick glasses, Dino De Laurentiis looks very rich like the movie mogul he is. He gesticulates broadly, smokes incessantly and talks rapidly in heavily accented English.

But rather than act the part of the tycoon-producer and greeting visitors from behind his imposing 18th-century desk — which is so vast an entire board of directors could sit around it — De Laurentiis is waiting at the door. The desk overflows with his diminutive owls and his spacious Central Park South office, but De Laurentiis says he will never part with it. It has traveled with him from London to Rome to Los Angeles and now to New York, where he lives and works.

"I bought it almost 30 years ago," he explained, "just before I made 'War and Peace.' I am Neapolitan. I am superstitious."

De Laurentiis was born in Torre Annunziata, on the Bay of Naples, 60 years ago, the son of a successful pasta manufacturer and miller, and there is nothing he loves more than a plate of hot spaghetti. He is considered an excellent cook, a judgment he shares. "Spaghetti," he once said, "should be cooked with love, fantasy and art. I cook pasta as Picasso painted."

The producer of such epics as "The Bible" and "Barabbas" says he makes movies the same way: "I put my heart and soul into them. If it does not work, 100 percent of the responsibility belongs to the producer. If it is a success you split it with the director, actors, writers, set designers and script girl."

Now De Laurentiis has turned his attention to a different medium, the DDL Food Show, a 12,500-square-foot food shop under construction here. Scheduled to open by the end of November, the store will have cost \$3.5 million before the first customer walks in.

De Laurentiis compares his shop to Fauchon in Paris or Peck's in Milan, and he says he is convinced that it is just the thing for New York. "I am of the opinion that Americans are looking for better food," he said. He is also opening two outlets in the Trump Tower, which is under construction here, and a branch in Beverly Hills, California.

De Laurentiis is not complimentary toward the food that is available in the United States. In his indictment of American food, one that is not universally shared, he includes Italian restaurants. "There are no Italian restaurants in the United States," he said. "There are Italian people but not Italian food. They try to rearrange the taste of the dish in the American style. I want to go back to the old-fashioned way when

grandmamma cooked for you, not nouvelle cuisine."

De Laurentiis says he cooks the way his mother and his grandmother did before him. He describes his favorite dish, spaghetti with vegetables, in loving detail, emphasizing with his hands every step of preparation. "Fresh tomatoes you cook in 10 minutes," he explains. "You don't let it cook for a long time on the stove. It is the basic sauce for every sauce you want to do. The secret to cooking spaghetti well is you don't put the sauce on top of the spaghetti because the sauce goes away from the spaghetti."

Then he smiles with the knowledge that he is imparting a secret: "Before you put the sauce on, you put parmesan. You mix with the pasta. Then you put the pasta in the pan where the sauce is. Then the sauce stays attached like cream."

The basil comes next. "Don't cut it," he warns. "It loses its taste. The white, the green and red. It looks so wonderful." De Laurentiis smiles and looks satisfied.

How food looks is as important to the moviemaker as its taste. "Gastronomy must look sensational," he says. "Then you buy it and it is delicious."

De Laurentiis estimates that the shop must take in \$75,000 to \$80,000 a week to break even, but he is willing to subsidize it for a year if necessary.



Dino De Laurentiis with samples for his New York venture.

## Russian Wine? Stick To Vodka, Tasters Say

By Sue Baker  
United Press International

LONDON — The Soviet Union may be the world's largest wine producer, but experts at a tasting session to relaunch Soviet wines in Britain had just one piece of advice for the Russians. Stick to vodka.

"Awful, unbelievable," said the Daily Mail wine expert Joseph Berkmann. "They are amazingly badly made wines and most of the reds are sickly sweet."

He had sampled wines with evocative names like Ruby of Crimea and Krim sparkling — which he suggested should be renamed Grim — at a tasting organized by the G.B.-U.S.S.R. Association.

"Cheeky," exclaimed one bemused taster, sipping a sparkling white. "A trifle naive," said another. "These wines are talking a different language," said Pamela Vandekerke, president of the Circle of Wine Writers. "They are quite unconvincing, but that's what makes them different."

"They're very good shirring wines," said Anthony Martin, director of the British Importers of Soviet wines, R.H. and M. Viculis. "We think they stand up very well to other table wines in the same price bracket — like those from Spain or Yugoslavia."

Russian wines were first imported to Britain in the late 1950s. But

re-introducing three kinds of Soviet wine since September, the Viculis company says it can't get enough of the stuff — despite the approximately 3.5 million acres of vines reportedly under cultivation.

"They drink it all themselves," Martin complained.

The Ruby of Crimea is a blended red table wine, or *colosno vino*. Krim White and Krim Red are medium sweet sparkling wines, or *shampanskoe*. They are marketed at £2.50 (about \$4.25) and £4.65 (\$7.9) a bottle respectively, and selling quite well. About 10,000 bottles have been imported.

"Perhaps it will have novelty value at first, but we hope people will come back if they like it," Martin said.

Alexander Krivenko, managing director of the Soviet wine agents Plodimex in Hamburg, said Soviet wines are "doing nicely in Europe." He wandered, beaming, through the London tasting, exclaiming between sips, "Zametchatelno vino" (A wonderful wine) and "Vot eto vino" (Now, this is wine).

Reached by telephone in Hamburg afterward, however, Krivenko said he did not know in which other West European countries it was available. "I will tell Moscow and let you know," he said. He did not.

Official British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce figures for 1981 showed the Soviet Union exported 19 million bottles of wine valued at \$35.7 million, but did not say where it went.

"It's not unusual that the figures don't really tally," Ken Thompson, of the Chamber of Commerce, said. "They often give a total, then list a breakdown which doesn't add up. But sometimes the figures are buried in some other category, so it's really hard to get exact numbers."

Neither could J. Mashko, a diplomat specializing in wine and spirits at the Soviet trade delegation in London shed any light. "Contact Krivenko," he said.

Kenneth Smith, managing director of the Russian Shop, began marketing a large range of Soviet wines in 1961 but stopped in 1966 because supplies dried up.

"I've never seen any official reason why more supplies are not available for export," he said. "Perhaps it's to encourage more people at home to drink wine instead of vodka to attack Russia's chronic alcoholism problem."

"It's just as hard to get as it is to sell," a dealer said.

"It's a good average quality wine, although I don't think the French have got anything to worry about," Smith said.

Government wine import figures show that in 1980, the British imported 351 million liters of wine, nearly one-third from France. Spain was a close second at 89 million liters, with West Germany at 55 million. The Soviet Union was not on the list.

A French official dismissed the Russian plunk with a shrug. "No one is really interested," said a spokeswoman at the Academie du Vin. "We French don't really bother about anything that doesn't go on in France."

## Stoppard's Fine 'Real Thing'

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When they come to write the textbooks on Tom Stoppard, if they haven't already started, "The Real Thing," his new play at the Strand, is the one that is going to give them the most trouble, since it fits almost no notion of the kind of playwright he is thought to be.

It is not, for instance, a brilliantly scabrous wordplay like "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead," or "Jumpers," nor is it as socially or politically committed as "Night and Day" or "Every Good Boy." Nor even as quickfire-comic as a sketch like "The Real Inspector Hound." Instead it is a romantic comedy of a tragic nature, corresponding perhaps most closely to less successful attempts in this same field recently made by Harold Pinter (in "Betrayal") and Peter Nichols (in "Passion Play").

Like them, it is a story of rearranged marriages and furniture in the London architect-and-actor belt. In its first moments we get what appears to be a stylish comedy of bad manners, but no sooner are we getting used to those "private lives" than we realize that they are not what the play is about. We are watching a play within a play, and its central characters are about to fade away since their only real function is to introduce us to the two people the play is really about, who happen to be their offstage marital partners in real life and who are therefore "the real thing."

But "the real thing" is also love, and divorce, and jealousy, and innocence, and anguish, and in writing about all of that within the

context of a marital drama about an actress and a playwright, Stoppard has come up with the warmest and the most touching play he has ever written. In a purely artistic sense, this is also an autobiographical play, since it is about a dramatist trying to write a play about indecipherable love. It is a stunning variant on the eternal square (since both central characters, wonderfully well played by Roger Rees and Felicity Kendal, have other marital and professional partners whom we're allowed to meet and often to like as much as we like them) and it is also shot through with sudden and splendid laughs.

Buried somewhere deep in "The Real Thing" are also some marvelous insights into the nature of the theater, in which its central characters work: "If you get the right words in the right order," says the dramatist, at a time when he is signally failing to do so, "you can nudge the world."

"The Real Thing" is not, perhaps, going to nudge the world, but it is going to nudge a lot of people into a realization of what theater and love and betrayal are all about, and for that we should be more than grateful. It is a play that lends some much-needed dignity and life and purpose to a West End that is desperately in need of all of that, and Peter Wood's production is a miracle of discreet stagecraft.

Better news, however, at the Lyric Hammersmith, where for shared experience the director-chair Mike Alfreds has come up with a splendidly theatrical version of Evelyn Waugh's "A Handful of Dust," one which has already run up against some daft critical objections. Sure, it's just a staging of the book, but then so was "Nicholas Nickleby," and nobody seemed to object to that. Sure the cast is simply there to "act out" the text and deliver its narrative passages in a three-hour package aided by nothing more than a couple of fines of high-back chairs. Sure, you could just stay home and read the book, but seeing it is a whole lot more enjoyable. Mainly in fact because of the casting: from Alison Steadman, Ann Firbank, and Nick Dunning, among a cast of 10, Alfreds has drawn some of the most stylish playing of the '30s I have ever seen, and of all Waugh's novels this seems to me the best suited to this kind of episodic stagecraft, if only because of its acres of vintage gossip.

## Hall's 'Macbeth' Is a Witches Stew

By Donal Henahan  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The quicker said, the better: Peter Hall's "Macbeth" may just be the worst new production to struggle onto the Metropolitan Opera's stage in modern history. That claim, admittedly, covers a lot of territory and could be disputed by old-timers, but it is not made lightly. What Hall and John Bury, who designed the sets and costumes, could have been thinking of when they devised this lumpy and often ludicrous staging of Verdi's first Shakespeare opera is difficult to imagine. Nothing really worked well and certain scenes (such as all those involving the witches) aroused the first-night audience to outright laughter and angry booing.

"Macbeth" is not, by any method of measuring, one of Verdi's better operas, but it certainly does not deserve the silly treatment it received this time. Usually, a reviewer would want to spend his time discussing the performances of the two principal characters, in this instance Sherill Milnes and Renato Scotti. There is no need. Both Milnes in the title role and Scotti as Lady Macbeth were victims, caught in an ill-conceived and clumsily carried out enterprise. Milnes did not rise above the level of stolid adequacy at any time. But who can blame him? He was besieged by hordes of chorus ladies and ballet dancers playing at being witches, it must have taken heroic restraint for him to keep a straight face.

Verdi makes it clear in his letters about this work that only three elements count: Macbeth, Lady Macbeth and the witches. From the opening scene on, there was no hope for any redemption from the evil characters that Hall and Bury threw into action. Both men made their Metropolitan debuts in this farrago, incidentally. Would you believe a director of Hall's reputation could manage nothing more evocative of black magic than wired witches flying through the air on broomsticks — across a gigantic Halloween-orange moon? Later, scary ladies came prancing on by the dozens, some carrying stuffed black cats and plastic bats. They hopped frantically around in choreographic patterns attributed to Stuart Hoppa, who also was making his Metropolitan debut.

Although scattered titters and snorts and boos could be heard all evening, the real outbreak came at the conclusion of the third act's opening scene, the one with the cauldron. So monstrously clumsy was this whole act, in fact, that words cannot do it justice. Even the appearance of a lithe female

dancer as Hecate, wearing nothing but a G-string, could not quite provide a focus of attention. Hilarious was unrestrained when, out of the enormous suspended pot there appeared plastic dummies representing Macbeth's apparitions. They moved their little plastic mouths in time to the music and Milnes fell to the floor in a faint. While thus reposing, he was entertained by a corps of white-gowned ballerinas who struck wonderfully inappropriate poses out of "Giselle" and "Swan Lake."

James Levine conducted Verdi's desperately uneven score well enough to show any doubters that "Macbeth" is not without interesting music. However, he often lapsed into slow tempos that cost many scenes whatever vigor and impetus they might have had.

Among the large, long-suffering cast, something positive can be said for Ruggero Raimondi's stentorian Banquo and for Giuseppe Giacomini's durable but robust Macduff. Karen Brown, in her debut with the company, had a brief but telling stint as a lady-in-waiting. Sympathy should be extended also to the flock of witches, who only did what they were ordered to, after all.

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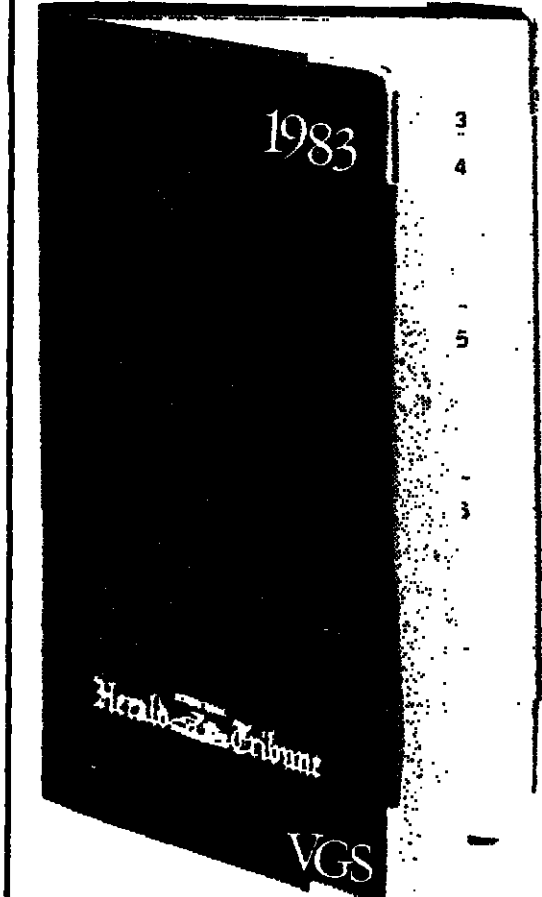
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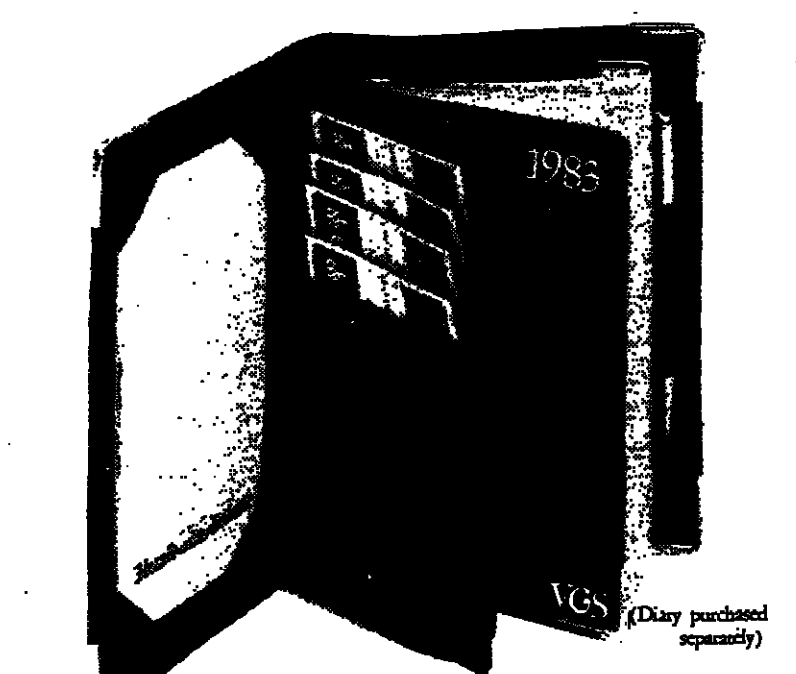
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INSIGHTS

# Near the Soviet Border, Chinese View a Thaw in Relations Warily

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

**H**ARBIN, China — Although indications of an improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations are multiplying, little has changed along the contested border where China is seeking proof of Soviet sincerity.

"Not actually tense, but certainly not friendly," said Zhang Bin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau in Heilongjiang province, "is the best of the Chinese-Soviet border situation. There have been no serious incidents for the last few years, but so far no big improvements either."

For the Chinese, the test of Kremlin intentions will be its willingness to reduce military deployments — about 50 divisions by Western estimates — along the 4,500-mile (7,200-kilometer) border. This is one of the obstacles to better relations that China cites in its talks with the Kremlin, and the Russians have already indicated a willingness to discuss a mutual reduction of troops in the border region.

"We are waiting, we are watching, but it is really up to them," Mr. Zhang said, reflecting Beijing's insistence that Moscow make the first move.

The proof of reduced tensions will have to be convincing for the people of Manchuria, the three-province region of northeastern China that the Soviet Union and others have long coveted.

## Top Strategic Target

"We know that in a war that we would be the first hit," an engineer at the nearby Daqing oil field remarked. "This is not something that we think about constantly, but it makes us wary, cautious and hopeful, all at the same time."

War is not just a distant threat here, as it may seem to be in other parts of China. During the month-long punitive attack by China on Vietnam in 1979 following the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, Soviet tanks rolled to within 300 yards (275 meters) of the Chinese border at many spots and fired round after round of blanks, according to residents here. Soviet planes flew over Chinese territory daily for nearly two weeks, and most of the Red Army divisions in Siberia and the Far East went onto a war readiness alert.

"Whatever the leadership thought, the people felt there was a strong likelihood of a Soviet attack, and we were scared," said a Heilongjiang University professor who sent her two children to stay with her grandparents in Shanghai. "It took us a year to relax again."

In 1969, Chinese and Soviet troops skirmished on Damansky Island, which the Chinese call Chenpao, in the Ussuri River. That started a brief but bloody border conflict with clashes in Central Asia as well as in the Far East.

## Large, Continuing Buildup

Since 1969, Soviet forces have been nearly quadrupled in Siberia and the Far East, according to Chinese sources, and during the last four years they have received the most modern of Soviet equipment. The Soviet deployment suggests to Western military analysts that, in case war, Moscow would attempt to seize Manchuria with three tank-led thrusts, which would not only deprive China of half of its oil, a third of its machine-tool factories, more than a third of its steel and many of its defense industries, but which would also directly threaten Beijing.

Even now, there are continuing large-scale Soviet military maneuvers. The last, two months ago, involved infantry, artillery, tank, air, rocket and naval forces and was presided over by the Soviet defense minister, Dmitri F. Ustinov. There are also probes of Chinese defenses, including occasional cross-border forays by reconnaissance units.

Many residents of Manchuria, which includes Jilin and Liaoning provinces as well as Heilongjiang, have as a result developed a siege mentality.

"Just as we Chinese store cabbage and rice for the winter, we have our strategic and military stockpiles," said an official in Changchun, the Jilin provincial capital. "Rest assured, we are prepared. If the Russian bear wants to make a quick meal of us, he will find us very hard to digest."

## Edging Toward Normalcy

Schoolchildren here continue to drill with mock rifles, local militia units get regular training and civil defense plans are updated regularly. But modernization of the People's Liberation Army, which has a numerical advantage over Soviet forces in the region but substantially inferior weapons, is years away, and China

would have to rely on a "people's defense" in the event of war.

There is now a counterpoint of little things that belie all this preparedness, however, suggesting that if an end to the hostility is not near, people here wish that it were.

Harbin's air raid shelters, a virtual city beneath the streets, are now being put to use as department stores, movie theaters, hotels, factories, nursery schools and restaurants.

After 13 years of suspension, cross-border trade is to be resumed between the three provinces of northeast China and the neighboring regions of the Soviet Far East and Siberia. Chinese officials expect that it will mostly involve the exchange of agricultural products and light industrial goods on a barter basis.

East European businessmen, long barred from the region as Soviet allies, are returning to sign a variety of deals, including Bulgarian-designed bathhouses for winter vegetables, Polish textile technology and Czech processes for new petrochemical products. "Where there are Bulgarians and Czechs, the Russians can't be far behind," said a Japanese businessman who works in the old port city of Dalian at the southern tip of Manchuria.

A guide, frustrated by the decline in the number of American and West European tourists, remarked, "Well, maybe next year we will have a lot of tourists. In another sign of lower tension, Russian has been restored as one of the three foreign languages, along with English and Japanese, to be taught in the region's high schools."

## Stalin's Aid Acknowledged

As Chinese officials conduct visitors through the region's steel mills, truck factories, petrochemical plants, coal mines, textile mills and other industrial facilities built or modernized with Soviet assistance in the 1950s, they readily acknowledge that "this was built with the help of the Soviet Union under Comrade Stalin."

In recognition, most Manchurian cities have a Stalin Avenue and a Stalin Park, making the region probably the only place outside his hometown where Stalin is so widely honored.

foundation for Beijing's improvement of relations with Moscow, healing a split that began in part over ideological differences.

But just as Beijing sees definite limits to any eventual Chinese-Soviet rapprochement — relations will never return to what they were in the 1950s, Chinese officials say — the residents of Manchuria want to keep the Russians at a proper distance.

Economic planners, for example, said in interviews that they do not favor a great increase in trade between Manchuria and the Soviet Far East. "We have better markets abroad and pressing needs at home for our products," a Liaoning planning commission official remarked. "There might have been an argument for cross-border economic integration 30 years ago, but it is no longer valid."

## Western Technology Preferred

A significant reduction in Chinese-Soviet tensions, however, could encourage Beijing to invest more heavily in renovating and expanding the large industrial base here. Since 1960, China has sought to disperse its large plants for strategic as well as economic reasons, and relatively little money has been invested in modernizing industry here aside from the processing of petroleum from the Daqing oil field.

Contrary to most Western expectations, the managers and engineers at Soviet-built plants — two-thirds of the 289 major industrial projects built or modernized by Russians in China during the 1950s are in Manchuria — see no value in attempting to renovate them with newer Soviet equipment, preferring to buy U.S., Japanese or West European technology when imports are needed.

At the Dalian shipyard, expanded and equipped by the Soviet Union in the 1950s, a deputy director remarked, "Frankly, we would be locking ourselves into old technology if we bought equipment from Moscow. We might buy a piece or two, but Japan and Scandinavia are better suppliers for us."

Provincial planning officials add that their current drive for foreign investment does not extend to the Soviet Union.

"We remember how Moscow proposed joint stock companies to develop our resources in the northeast and in Xinjiang [in Central Asia] and how they turned out to be just the same as the schemes the colonialists and imperialists



had," a research economist in Liaoning province commented. "We did get a lot of Soviet assistance, but we paid for everything plus interest."

The value of these Soviet projects, which would have numbered more than 320 nationwide if Moscow had not withdrawn its remaining 1,400 specialists in 1960, has been estimated at more than \$2.2 billion in 1955 dollars, making it one of the largest development programs ever undertaken in a Third World country.

## Debt Is Source of Bitterness

The repayment of this debt, as well as that for more than \$1.2 billion in arms received during and after the Korean War, put China through some of its hardest years and led to the great bitterness that has come to characterize Chinese-Soviet relations in the last two decades.

The last serious border incident occurred in May 1978, when 40 Soviet soldiers attacked a

group of Chinese fishermen, according to Mr. Zhang. "We had our troops and militia ready but we restrained ourselves and let the Russians withdraw to their side of the border," he said. Moscow later apologized for the incident.

The deployment of forces along the border may become the first issue that Soviet and Chinese negotiators tackle seriously in their next round of talks in Moscow. A mutual thinning of forces is possible, diplomats in Beijing believe. And Chinese officials have indicated a willingness to distinguish between Soviet forces that it believes to be threatening and those deployed toward the United States, Japan and South Korea.

"The Soviet Union has not put so many men along the border solely for defensive purposes," Mr. Zhang said. "Everyone knows our military capacity, that we are not able to invade and occupy and that our forces are defensive in character." Another Chinese official added, "Of course, we would not need so many troops for defense if the threat were reduced."

# Behind Russia's Pretentious Façade

## American Worker Found Inequality, Backwardness — and Warm Friendships

The writer, a graduate student at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs, worked as an editor for the Novosti Press Agency in Moscow from 1979 to 1981. This article is excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*.

By Marc Greenfield

**N**EW YORK — From the window of my apartment on Leninsky Prospekt, I had a view of two ponderous, ornate, semicircular buildings that stood on either side of the broad thoroughfare several blocks away. They were the gates to Stalin's Moscow, symbolizing the dictator's concern with display. Beyond these monoliths, the road, with its solid, squat apartment houses, remained a showpiece of Soviet architecture for Third World dignitaries, whose limousines flew up and down the avenue in impressive motorcades to and from the Vnukovo airport.

My building was somewhat different. It was typical of the raw, mass-produced apartment blocks that went up all over the country in the decade after Stalin's death, as the Soviet Union's new leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, undertook a crash program to relieve the country's desperate housing shortage. The people, somewhat ungratefully, called these dwellings *khrushchovy*, a play on the word *crash*, or *tenements*. The contrast between the pompous edifices up the street and my own shabby abode was as good a symbol as I could find of the gulf between the Soviet Union's pretensions and its inner reality.

Yet, cheerless and cramped though my two-room apartment may have seemed by Western standards, the allocation of that room to my living space to a single person was wasteful luxury by Soviet criteria. ("I remedied" the situation by marrying a Russian woman, whom the authorities permitted to leave the country with me. And I was in a privileged position in another way. Unlike foreign diplomats, correspondents and businessmen, who are forced to live in special compounds and find it difficult to break out of their isolation, I was able to live and work among the Russians and observe Soviet society from within.)

For two years, from 1979 to 1981, I worked in Moscow for the Novosti Press Agency, which always has two or three native English-speakers on its staff. Their job is to help the agency make its English texts resemble English — no mean task. I was hired after years of Soviet studies at McGill University in Montreal, and after spending four months at Leningrad University perfecting my command of Russian. The advantage point attracted me by my mission: to see how the Soviet Union had left me with an impression of an exhausted society trying to catch up with the West while hiding its backwardness from foreign eyes — far different from the menacing image that Americans often receive at home.

## Early Fulfillment

A symbol of this less terrifying Soviet Union was when I reported to the Novosti Press Agency to start work. It was a huge poster across the street that read: "Communist! Early fulfillment of plans is the promise of success!" The poster hung in a new wing that had been under construction for more than five years. That plan seemed no nearer fulfillment on the day I left Moscow than on the day I arrived.

One of the first rules I learned at Novosti was that office work in Russia is something you structure around expeditions to some store within walking or riding distance. For several hours a day, various Russian colleagues who should have been at their desks were out shopping. Their superiors turned a blind eye to their absence. How else could most Muscovites cope with a situation in which the necessities of life are permanently in short supply? Everything depends on hearing in time about some store that has just got in a new supply of food, clothes or other consumer items — and on getting there before the supplies run out.

The situation was especially hard on the women in our office, most of whom had to be both breadwinners and housekeepers, since Russian husbands traditionally will not help with cooking and household chores. The rumor grapevine that kept track of what was in stock on any particular day was known by the Russian initials O.B.S., standing for "Odná baba skazala," or "One woman said." When word reached us that one woman said she saw, say, mushrooms on sale at a certain store, there was often a quick strategy session and a volunteer

was sent to make purchases for all interested parties.

Unwritten rules govern behavior in a shopping queue. The line often looks more like a mob, but your place is strictly yours; people run off to do other errands, hoping to make it back in time as the line shuffles slowly to the sales counters, and there is hardly any dispute about reclaiming a spot.

## Living in a Line

If you are not employed — and under Soviet law, only married women and pensioners have the right not to work — entire days can be spent standing in line. A woman friend of ours waited for eight hours one summer day outside a store that had received a delivery of Yugoslav shoes and boots. She returned the next day at 6:30 A.M. to her reserved place — number 436, she told us — and was able to make her purchase at noon.

My wife, Olga, surprised me one day by coming home with some fine Bulgarian grapes. There had been a long line — a wait of several hours — before one counter and no line at a second selling the same grapes, but from the bottom of the crates. These she bought in no time at all. Obviously, the crowd thought the first counter had the better product. My theory is that most Russians have become so accustomed to standing in line for anything worth buying that they automatically suspect something is wrong if there is no line.

Of course, as I learned from watching my higher-ups at Novosti, not all Russians must stand in line. Even at a fairly low level of the bureaucracy, many officials receive salaries high enough to enable them to buy things, for a few extra rubles, "through the back door" — on the black market. At Novosti, one of the editors would poke his head into our room every now and then and make some mysterious gestures to the other Russian editors. He was taking orders for a *zakaz*, a food package. For middle-level bureaucrats, a broad selection of foodstuffs and consumer goods is available at special discount stores closed to the general public, as are the hard-currency stores for diplomats and other foreigners.

At the highest level, there is home delivery of choice food items and imported foreign manufactures. For all these more fortunate people, I am convinced, the queue is psychological in importance as a symbol of the superior status they have worked so hard to achieve.

## The Role of Privilege

Which brings me to another reality of Russian life — the role of privilege. At Novosti, privileges in the form of goods and services were widely used to recruit informants, whose job was to keep an eye on their fellow workers.

Having to get around Moscow, like most Russians, by public transportation or on foot, I became keenly aware of another form of privilege: that foreign residents, with their cars, are less exposed to it. I mean the privilege of sitting behind the wheel. Private cars practically flow through crowds of pedestrians at the crosswalks; whatever the law may be, the common attitude is that being in a car bestows hierarchical advantage, which should not be demeaned by yielding to a pedestrian.

A third form of privilege is access to information. One day, at work, I happened to come across a pile of reports issued by the Soviet external press agency, *Russkoye Radio*. I realized that this was not part of the agency's daily file for public consumption; it was part of the *Tass* restricted service, meant only for the eyes of middle-level bureaucrats.

I had flipped through about 30 pages when the department chief entered the room. Realizing what I was doing, he told me brusquely to stop. I explained that I had already read essentially the same material at a Western wire-service bureau, but this made no difference. He was upset because I was encroaching publicly on his authority — his hard-earned right to read a category of dispatches that was denied to others.

However, I soon found that, in dealing with other Soviet institutions, I too was a person of some privilege, by virtue of working for so prestigious an organization as Novosti. When for instance, my telephone was disconnected by mistake and I went to the local telephone office, I was yelled at and told that it would take at least a month to restore service; moreover, I would have to pay a fine. When Novosti called about it, my phone was reconnected within 15 minutes and I was offered an apology.

Most of my Russian colleagues were very casual about their work. One reason for this, of course, was the need to use working hours for shopping expeditions; another was the poor pay (as a foreigner on contract, I was in a special category). Lack of motivation seemed to be widespread. With the exception of several dedicated scholars and military men, the Russians I knew seemed unconcerned about working well.

Novosti was a top-heavy organization providing employment for everyone from language students to retired intelligence agents. Most of the employees were concerned exclusively with furthering their careers and using the privileges offered at work. Only a handful of employees — loyal party members — were entrusted with writing about current events. The other writers were given chunks of written material and explicit instructions on how to organize it into article form.

After being checked by an editor for political "correctness," an article would be sent to one of the language departments, where it would be translated by a Russian staff member. Then, checked against the original, it would be given to one of the foreign editors, who was supposed to improve the quality of the translation. After this, the article would go to one of the Russian editors for final verification.

The translations came to my desk not in English but in what might be called an Englishified Sovietese, a bureaucratic jargon whose prime purpose is to keep the meaning ambiguous and blurred. At first, doing what I thought I was hired to do, I did my best to turn the texts into clear English. But I quickly found that I was wasting my time: Whenever I succeeded in improving a translation, it would promptly be turned back into English Sovietese.

## Stressing the Positive

I once listened in on a seminar for Novosti journalists. A senior editor explained how to write correctly. One brave soul in the audience couched a question in a long, politically safe introduction. He then asked: "How are we supposed to write convincingly about the Soviet economy when, even before we release our next five-year plan, Western specialists have already predicted its outcome?" The answer was that Novosti writers should stress the positive aspects of the economy and ignore the negative ones.

The permissive attitude toward absenteeism went hand in hand, strangely enough, with a rigid system of discipline. Novosti editors would total up the number of grammatical, translating or "political" mistakes allegedly made by each subordinate. In case of a serious error, the guilty party was summoned to the department head's office for a severe reprimand. The employee then had to write an explanation of why he or she had made the mistake, and had to promise never to do it again. This upset some people quite a bit. But there were never any serious consequences, since under a system committed to finding jobs for all, a Soviet employee enjoys almost total job security.

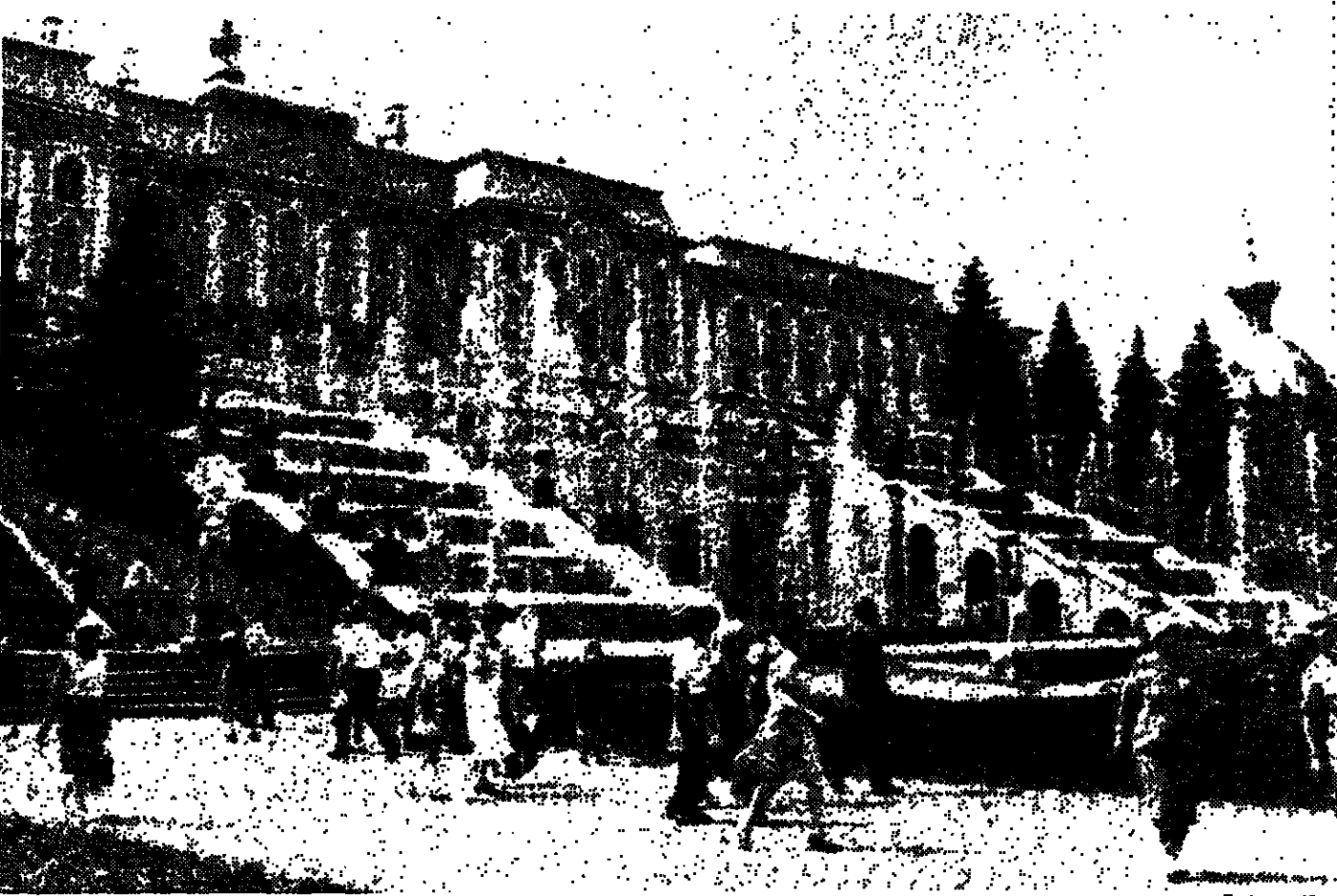
Much worse were the criticism sessions, or *kenciki*, at which the entire department staff gathered to criticize one person. After the poor wretch had been made to feel like the lowest form of life on Earth, the department head, who had usually initiated the process with a scathing attack, would rise to commend the victim for the praiseworthy quality, overall, of his work.

The employee would take the floor, expressing gratitude for his comrades' very criticism, which had given him new insights into his work, and promising to do better in the future. Nobody took these meetings seriously, except the persons informed that it was their turn to be criticized.

## Boredom and Catcalls

I once attended an open meeting of Novosti's Communist Party cell. "Open" meant that all Novosti employees, including those who are not party members, were invited to attend. Five minutes after the meeting began, I received a note from one of my superiors asking why I had not chosen to go home early. (All meetings are held during working hours.) This note was followed by a second and third, asking the same question in other ways.

The next day, another boss called me in to explain that although "everybody" was invited to attend these meetings, I was not. Obviously, my superiors did not want me to see my Soviet



Petrodvorets, an 18th-century palace complex outside Leningrad, is now a public park.

colleagues' lack of interest in party sessions — the reading and chatting that went on, the catcalls that greeted anybody who prolonged the discussion.

There were also meetings at work to propagate basic information about civil defense. Such sessions are conducted throughout the country, judging from the ones at Novosti, they are not taken very seriously either. At the one meeting I attended, I saw people catching up on their reading during the lecture or even taking naps. The information dispensed was of a very rudimentary nature: where to take shelter (in basements and the subway system), where to find food and water, and so on, in case of a nuclear attack.

The civil defense posters that hung in the managers' office of every apartment building were equally simplistic. One, for example, explained how to recognize a nuclear explosion; another showed happy people being dug out of the rubble by men in radiation suits. Many Russians I talked to believed that these measures were the government's way of reassuring the people that if war came, the country would not be as unprepared as it had been on the eve of the Nazi invasion.

## The Technology Gap

Like most Americans, I knew that, despite its advanced space and military programs, the Soviet Union was backward on the level of everyday technology. But it was not until I lived among the Russians that I realized the extent of that backwardness. Desk calculators were only beginning to go on sale in Moscow, and the most sophisticated model cost an engineer's monthly salary of 130 rubles (\$195 by the official exchange rate at the time). Most stores still used abacuses, and banks had no electronic calculators. One out of every four phone calls I made while in Moscow produced wrong numbers.

The gap between the best and the commonly available is particularly pronounced in the health-care field. Most clinics and hospitals for the country's rulers rely on imported technology, while those for the population at large are poorly built and equipped. Although the Soviet state provides free medical care at the neighborhood clinic, the quality of treatment can be so poor and the wait so long that many Russians prefer to treat themselves at home, using homeopathic medicines, or to pay doctors an illegal fee to receive prompt attention.

The Soviet ambulance service has one very good feature: There is a doctor for each ambulance. The Russian name for the service — "Skoraya Pomoshch," or "Fast Aid" — is, however, a misnomer, since it can take several hours to respond to an emergency call. When I tore a tendon in my leg in Leningrad, an ambulance arrived 90 minutes after my call. The doctor, a woman, reluctantly agreed to take me in for X-rays of my greatly swollen ankle. At the hospital, I had to manage five flights of

stairs to the emergency room without help from her or any of the attendants. They took an X-ray and told me I had a minor sprain. I got home by tram with the help of two friends. The injury finally healed by itself.

My Russian friends had a grin-and-bear-it attitude toward medical treatment, perhaps in part because many painful treatments, such as drilling teeth, draining sinuses and even performing abortions, are generally administered without anesthesia.

## Discouraging Abortions

Most Russians I talked to are convinced that the authorities want to keep abortions painful, though legal, to discourage their use at a time when the proportion of Russian compared with non-Russian ethnic groups in the Soviet Union has decreased to a little over 50 percent. Russian couples in Moscow, with their low salaries and small apartments, usually prefer to have only one child. The government offers financial subsidies to large families, but the sums involved do not cover the expense of supporting even a single child.

The ordinary Russians, rather than members of the intellectual or official class, seemed to me to live in a mixed-up mental world. They regard themselves as the liberators, not the occupiers, of Eastern Europe. They cannot understand why there should be such great ill toward them in those countries, which — they are well aware — enjoy higher living standards than they do. They are particularly perplexed by the "russ" made over Poland, since the Poles are "known to be" slouches who already live too well for their own good.

In their talks with me, Russians visualized the outside world as a hostile camp ready to tear them apart. However, they regarded the United States with great respect and curiosity and were tremendously impressed by what they knew of the American standard of living. On the other hand, Soviet society, with all its faults, seemed to meet their most important needs. This is the first generation of Russians since the revolution that has not known war or starvation, and their living standards, though low by Western criteria, are higher than most Russians can remember. As for freedom, they seem to find enough of it in the country's vast open spaces and, with jobs guaranteed by the state, in freedom from economic insecurity.

## Nightly Gatherings

Moreover, most Russians seem engrossed by their very special brand of human relations. Nothing is more essential to a Russian's happiness than acquiring good friends. Maybe it is because it is so hard to acquire anything else. An evening's entertainment is likely to involve a social gathering.

All night long you talk, eat and drink. I think it is these conversations that are Russia's main charm and attraction for the foreigner. The breadth of the topics discussed is exhibi-

rating and reveals the eclectic nature of the Russian intellectual.

At first I wondered how my friends expected me to meet practically every night and go to work in the morning. It took little time to realize that if you do not take your job too seriously, if there is no real threat of being dismissed and your meager salary will always be there, you need not worry about coming to work exhausted or a little hung over.

My circle of friends was linked with others in Moscow, which in turn was linked with circles in other cities, so that I found myself part of a network of friends covering the entire country. On the principle that "Any friend of a friend is a friend of mine," I found myself accepted warmly and without question by people from various walks of life. But I had to be careful not to abuse their hospitality, for Russians will serve you with the best they have in their homes regardless of its cost or scarcity. I never met a Russian who would hesitate to offer the couch in his small apartment to a friend who dropped in without warning.

I also found the average Russian inordinately dependent on alcohol. Each Friday afternoon, the buses and the subway were full of office workers who had obviously got a head start on the weekend. Everybody drank, and nobody talked without liquor. Though a teetotaler, I was forced to develop a tolerance for vodka so as not to cut myself off from intellectual exchange.

## A Toast to Friendship

My new talent came in handy one day, when I shared a train compartment with a colonel in the rocket corps on his way to a Soviet missile base. When I told him I was an American, he pulled out a bottle of vodka from under his pillow, filled an eight-ounce glass and gave it to me to gulp a toast to Soviet-American friendship. Luckily, he poured another glass for himself and the bottle was finished. Before he went to sleep, he shook his head sadly and said, "You have no idea how much money we waste on these missiles. No idea. It's such a pity, such a pity."

Like others who have spent any time in the Soviet Union, I came back with some firm opinions. There is a lot of bluff in what the Russians say about themselves and their society. Intensely patriotic, they are proud of the country's bigness and enjoy competing with the United States in the only fields where they can — world influence and the arms race. On the other hand, anybody who has seen the disorganization that characterizes the Soviet civilian economy cannot but wonder about the state of their military establishment.

A first step toward understanding the Russian colossus might be the realization that it is the most developed of the world's underdeveloped nations and not — as it is usually put — the other way around.



**NYSE Index**

Composite	High	Low	C
Industrials	77.80	77.12	7
Transp.	88.47	87.56	8
	89.57	89.16	9

NYSE Most Active	
	Sales
Exxon	1,207,400
Texaco Inc	793,900
IBM	768,300
Citibank	750,000

Asper T&T	670,000
Boeing	642,000
Houzz Inc	625,000
Merrill Lyn	581,000
Gen Motors	572,300
ComEd Inc	549,000
Synnex	507,500
SuperOil	530,200
Va EIPow	486,400
Tex Util	481,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Std.	High		Low		Close	Chge
High	Low						High	Low	Quot.	Close		

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52w. High	52w. Low	Open	Close
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54	17 1/2	16 1/2	Advent	.1122		1.1	22 1/2	19 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
55	24 1/2	22 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
56	24 1/2	22 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
57	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
58	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
59	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
60	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
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66	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
67	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
68	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
69	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
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80	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
81	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
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84	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
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87	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
88	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
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90	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
91	21 1/2	19 1/2	Algonquin			1.5	33 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

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a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. e—In Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. g—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. h—Declared\* or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. i—New issue. j—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. k—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on redemption.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights, y—Ex-dividend and sales in full,  
z—Sales in full.

vi--In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks since the current week, but not the latest trading day.

هكذا من الدَّهْلِ



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1982

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Bayer Pessimistic on 1982 Earnings

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany (Reuters) — A cut in Bayer's dividend payment for 1982 from the 7 Deutsche marks paid on the 1981 result is unavoidable, managing board chairman Herbert Grunewald said Tuesday in reporting a 23.9-percent decline in pretax profit for the first nine months of 1982.

Pabst Dissidents Raise Tender Offer

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — An investor group led by a dissident Pabst Brewing shareholder, Irwin L. Jacobs, raised its offer for three million shares of the company Tuesday from \$30 a share to \$35. It was the second such move in less than a week and followed by a day a U.S. Justice Department decision clearing the way for a rival bid by G. Heileman Brewing.

Dan River Steps Up Merger Talks

DANVILLE, Virginia (UPI) — Dan River Inc. is negotiating a merger to head off a hostile takeover bid by the New York investor Carl Icahn, the textile maker has announced.

Thais Ask Formal Approval for 767s

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Thai International, Thailand's national airline, has formally requested government approval to buy two Boeing 767 jetliners instead of European Airbus, Communications Ministry officials said Tuesday. They said the ministry would study the proposal before submitting it to the cabinet.

New Hongkong-Midland Venture

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and its Marine Midland Bank subsidiary plan a joint venture based in New York to provide services for international treasury management, a Hongkong & Shanghai spokesman said Tuesday.

Comsat Plans New Satellite Service

WASHINGTON (WP) — Comsat General Corp., using its satellite expertise, will offer a new worldwide service to help satellite owners and manufacturers launch and keep satellites in orbit.

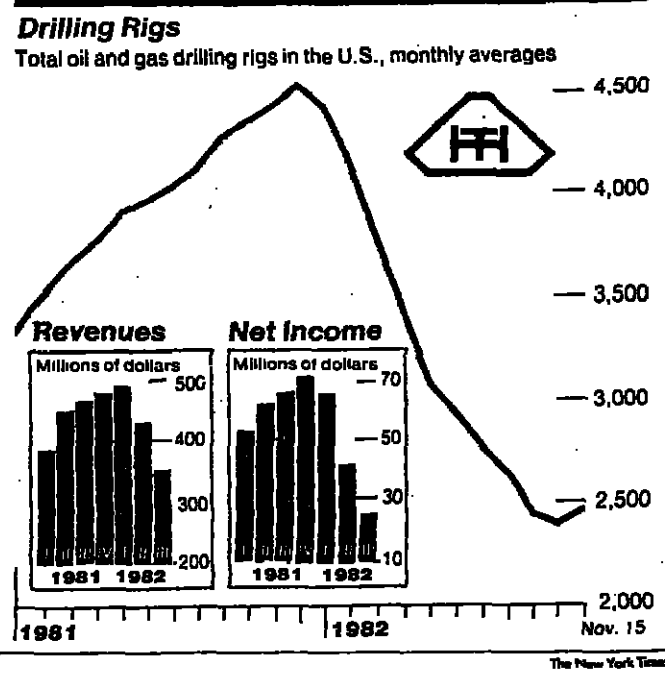
Howe Sees No Cure in Pound Cut

LONDON (Reuters) — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the chancellor of the Exchequer, said Tuesday that Britain cannot solve its basic lack of competitiveness abroad by a policy of currency depreciation. He told a parliamentary committee that that policy had been tried in the 1960s and had failed.

Oil Glut Drills Into Hughes Tool's Profit

HOUSTON — From the window of William A. Kistler Jr.'s 65th-floor office here are few apparent signs of trouble in the local economy. From this height, new office construction seems to spring up from a flat urban landscape like derrick in a rich Texas oil field. But the view masks the growing problems in an industry whose wealth shaped this city.

The Effect of the Oil Drilling Slump On Hughes Tool's Earnings



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Prices in U.S. Up 0.5% As Housing Costs Rise

WASHINGTON (Washington Post Service) — Consumer price inflation in the United States accelerated to 0.5 percent in October, a 5.9 percent annual rate, spurred by increased housing costs, but the increase still left the inflation rate for the year at its lowest level in six years, the government reported Tuesday.

Unemployment Rises in EC, But Inflation at 3-Year Low

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The number of unemployed in the European Community soared to 11.5 million last month, but the inflation rate fell to its lowest point for more than three years.

NYSE Prices Off; Dow at 990.99

NEW YORK — Wall Street stock prices closed lower for the third consecutive trading day as investors showed concern that the near-term dip in interest rates was stalled and that the economic recovery was faltering.

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Ashland Abandons Major U.S. Synfuel Project

By Martha Hamilton  
WASHINGTON (Post Service) — Ashland Oil and Bechtel have withdrawn from one of the last remaining U.S. synthetic fuels projects, writing off millions of dollars and suggesting that government attempts to develop a synthetic fuels industry are dead.

Arabs to Meet on Oil Price Dispute

By Thomas Thomson  
KUWAIT — Arab oil exporters met here this week to discuss how to avert a price war threatening the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The 10 members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries met to start informal meetings Tuesday night before a ministerial session Wednesday.

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CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per U.S. \$	Currency	Per U.S. \$	Currency	Per U.S. \$
British pound	1.5875	Japanese yen	163.50	Swiss franc	1.4850
French franc	6.5596	West German mark	3.3757	Italian lira	2036.27
Spanish peseta	166.64	Belgian franc	36.363	Dutch guilder	3.7603
Portuguese escudo	200.48	Irish pound	7.8756	Australian dollar	1.4850
Israeli sheqel	3.4834	South African rand	1.4850	New Zealand dollar	1.4850
South Korean won	200.48	Indonesian rupiah	163.50	Singapore dollar	1.4850
Thai baht	20.340	Malaysian ringgit	2.3667	Philippine peso	48.670
Chinese yuan	1.4850	Myanmar kyat	125.48	Laos kip	200.48
Vietnamese dong	200.48	Cambodian riel	200.48	Laos kip	200.48

TAPMAN

MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNTS. PERFORMANCE RESULTS FOR COMPTREND II. BEGINNING EQUITIES OF \$100,000 ON JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR yielded the following after all charges:

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Crédit Commercial de France has announced a reorganization of its international department. Charles de CROISSET will second Jean de ROQUEFEUIL in the management of the department.

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The offers made by Charterhouse Japhet plc on behalf of Woolworth Holdings plc (formerly called Paternoster Stores plc) for the whole of the issued share capital of F. W. Woolworth p.l.c. became unconditional in all respects on 12th November, 1982

November, 1982



## BOUYGUES

On Wednesday November 17th, before several dignitaries, the BOUYGUES Company of France erected the final precast segment of the Buhayan bridge in Kuwait.

The Buhayan bridge is a 2.5 kilometer precast, prestressed concrete structure linking the island of Buhayan to mainland Kuwait.

This impressive project was designed by Pierre RICHARD, research Director of the BOUYGUES Group, with the help of this design office engineers and technical staff. It is the culmination of ten years of research, implementing a series of innovative techniques in architecture, structural engineering, precasting, erection and prestressing.

BOUYGUES submitted the project in 1980, in conjunction with a design contest sponsored by the government of Kuwait, competing against leading companies from Europe, the United States and the Far East.

The Kuwaiti Ministry of Public Works, represented by Mr. Mohammed AL SANI and Mr. AH ABDULLAH and assisted by their advisor, Mr. Tony MIRELLES from the American Federal Highway Administration, selected the BOUYGUES proposal from among several concrete and steel bridge designs. The BOUYGUES design offered innovative and interesting technical aspects, coupled with a shorter construction period and a better price.

The contract was signed on May 4, 1981, the first segment was cast on February 12, 1982 and erected on June 19, 1982, for a nine-month time lapse between the precasting and erection phases. Furthermore, the bridge will be delivered four months ahead of the initial contract schedule.

BOUYGUES wishes to take this opportunity to thank the SETRA (Technical Research Organisation for the French Roads and Bridges Administration) the LCPC (Central Laboratory of the French Roads and Bridges Administration) and the ANVAR (National Agency for the Promotion of Research), for their role in the studies and timely execution of large-scale test models, built during the brief period preceding project erection.

### Notice of Redemption to the Holders of CITY OF MARSEILLES

U.S. \$20,000,000.- 10 1/4% Notes of 1974 due 1986

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the above loan, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. as Fiscal Agent, has effected the drawing by lot relating to the annual redemption instalment of U.S. \$64,000, becoming due on December 19th, 1982.

Taking into consideration the Notes repurchased or drawn by lot in previous years, and taking into consideration the notes presented for payment pursuant to the lottery option in 1981, the following note numbers will become redeemable at 101% on and after December 19th, 1982.

no. 470	no. 998 to 1000 inclusive
no. 479 to 484 inclusive	no. 1088 to 1092 inclusive
no. 501 to 504 inclusive	no. 1062 to 1070 inclusive
no. 551 to 559 inclusive	
no. 569 to 597 inclusive	
no. 711 to 712 inclusive	
no. 987 to 992 inclusive	

They should be presented for payment with all unremitted coupons attached at the offices of the paying agent mentioned on the Notes and in the prospectus.

The aggregate principal amount of Notes remaining outstanding after December 19th, 1982 will be U.S. \$65,000,000.-

Notes redeemable in previous years and not yet presented for payment: 1; 3; 21; 100-103; 153; 329; 3320-3321; 4266-4268; 5335.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG  
Société Anonyme  
Fiscal Agent

Luxembourg, November 1982.

## New Secrecy Breach Is Alleged by IBM

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines has settled a lawsuit against one of three former employees it accused of stealing corporate secrets but has added new accusations to its suit against the two other defendants.

In papers filed Monday in the New York state Supreme Court, IBM said two former senior engineers, Lewis C. Eggebrecht and Peter J. Stearns, had served as paid consultants for an IBM competitor starting last April. The new charges were in addition to those described in the previous complaint against the engineers.

The original suit, filed in September, accused the three IBM employees of forming a company, Bridge Technology Inc., to market devices for the personal computer field based on proprietary knowledge of IBM's developments in the field.

IBM dismissed the three and filed the suit after its own security force conducted an undercover investigation in which one of the defendants, William W. Erdman, was taped as he tried to sell products and designs to Tecmar Inc., a Cleveland-based manufacturer of products that attach to IBM's personal computer.

IBM said it had settled its complaint against Mr. Erdman, a former marketing executive.

Mr. Erdman, without admitting liability, consented to a permanent injunction prohibiting him from disclosing or using IBM confidential information or trade secrets, the corporation said. He also agreed to pay back a portion of his past salary, to make full disclosure to IBM about his activities with the other defendants and to testify at the trial, the company said.

"We got what we wanted," IBM's spokesman, Edward Nanas, said in explaining the settlement. Neither Mr. Erdman nor his attorney, John R. Bartels, could be reached for comment Monday.

The new charges against Mr. Eggebrecht and Mr. Stearns, the two engineers consulted for Syntrix Inc. of Easton, New Jersey, a manufacturer of word processors and other office equipment. According to the amended suit, the two men worked on a device that allows the Syntrix word processor to communicate with IBM System 34 and System 38 computers.

According to IBM's complaint, Mr. Stearns and Mr. Eggebrecht visited Syntrix several times and, at one time, Mr. Eggebrecht gave Syntrix a design for a device that contained proprietary information. IBM also said Syntrix and Mr. Stearns had drafted and changed contracts pertaining to the consulting, but they were not signed. IBM did not say how it had learned of the consulting work.

William J. Greer, the attorney representing the two engineers, said they had been consulting on their own time and that IBM was making "a mountain out of a mole hill."

According to Mr. Greer, the two engineers had visited Syntrix to discuss financing a new company they hoped to form. In the discussions, Syntrix said it was having trouble connecting its word processors to the IBM computer. Mr. Greer said the two IBM engineers had offered to help Syntrix, not by offering proprietary information but by helping interpret publicly available IBM manuals.

"It was something that their men could easily have done themselves but it would have taken them two weeks," Mr. Greer said.



William A. Kistler Jr.

## Oil Surplus Hurting Hughes Tool

(Continued from Page 9)

the late financier, was sold in a \$150-million stock offering and became a publicly held concern. The company immediately began a series of acquisitions, keeping drill bits as its largest single product line but broadening into other kinds of oil field products and services.

The downturn in oil drilling is having its greatest impact on the relatively small, independent oilmen who went deeply into debt in recent years to purchase rigs, which range in price from \$125,000 to more than \$10 million. Since 1980, these oilmen have been joined by outside investors in a frantic rush to find oil.

Many of those oil operations are now facing foreclosure on the bank loans they took out to finance rigs.

Analysts maintain that oil drilling—as well as Hughes's business—has not yet hit bottom. "It'd be astounding if they don't report a

continued falloff in the fourth quarter," said Fred Z. Mills Jr. of Rotan Mosele Inc. in Houston.

At Hughes, senior executives say they did not expect the drilling boom to be repeated. But they add that the reduced level of drilling this year, and an expanding surplus of rigs, had reduced the cost of drilling by 25 percent.

Because of the declining costs, "the deals will come back," Mr. Kistler said. He maintained that a gradual increase in drilling activity will begin next year.

In the years since it became a publicly held concern, Hughes has occupied one of the most envied positions in the oil industry. The company, which had once been used by Mr. Hughes to finance his interests in motion pictures, aircraft and other ventures, had a rapidly expanding market and saw its net income increase by an average of more than 20 percent annually through the 1970s.

But Hughes has not been immune to criticism. While its sales of drill bits have advanced substantially, its share of the expanding market has been eroded by Smith International Inc. of Newport Beach, California. Smith, whose drill bit sales in the early 1970s amounted to less than half those of Hughes, has almost pulled even.

While drill bits remain Hughes's largest product line, other oil field products and services have grown in recent years to account for almost half of its sales.

Mr. Kistler said the depressed conditions in the oil industry may provide "fine opportunities for other acquisitions."

For now, he emphasized that the company would be handicapped by flat or even declining earnings until there is an improvement in the level of oil drilling. "This company isn't going to do any better until people go out again looking for oil," he said.

## W. German GNP Expected to Rise 1% in '83

BONN — West Germany's gross national product will grow a real 1 percent in 1983 after a 1 percent decline this year, the government's Council of Economic Advisors predicted Tuesday in its annual report.

The advisers had made the same prediction in a special report issued Oct. 11 at the government's request.

Government budget planning assumes zero growth in 1983 after a 1-percent decline in 1982.

The advisers' report said economic data published since the special report was made have provided no reason to revise their initial forecasts generally.

It said favorable economic factors will be insufficient to bring about complete recovery but noted that upturns in expectations have in the past reinforced pressure for growth.

But the group said it will be impossible to say where 1984 will stand, whether lasting and strong recovery can be achieved, especially in the area of employment.

The advisers said key industrial countries have not yet found their way out of economic stagnation so the danger of a downturn in the world economy is not yet removed.

The success of some countries, including the United States, in stabilizing their economies should, however, cause interest rates to fall further during 1983, although the pace of the decline will slow from recent levels, they said.

The report said modest wage settlements appear more likely because of the current high level of unemployment and because fiscal policies have been aimed at restoring confidence that has been lost through years of growing public deficits.

The report assumes average growth of about 2 percent in world trade in 1983.

The report predicts that West German exports will grow a real 2.5 percent in 1983 from this year, giving little strength to the economy, and that imports will grow 2 percent.

Private spending will decrease 1 percent in 1983 after a 2-percent decline this year, and inflation is expected to rise 4 percent after a 5-percent increase in 1982, it said.

Public sector spending next year is likely to grow 3 percent and revenue by about 4.5 percent, creating a public sector deficit of 70.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$27.6 billion), 5 billion DM less than in 1982, the report said.

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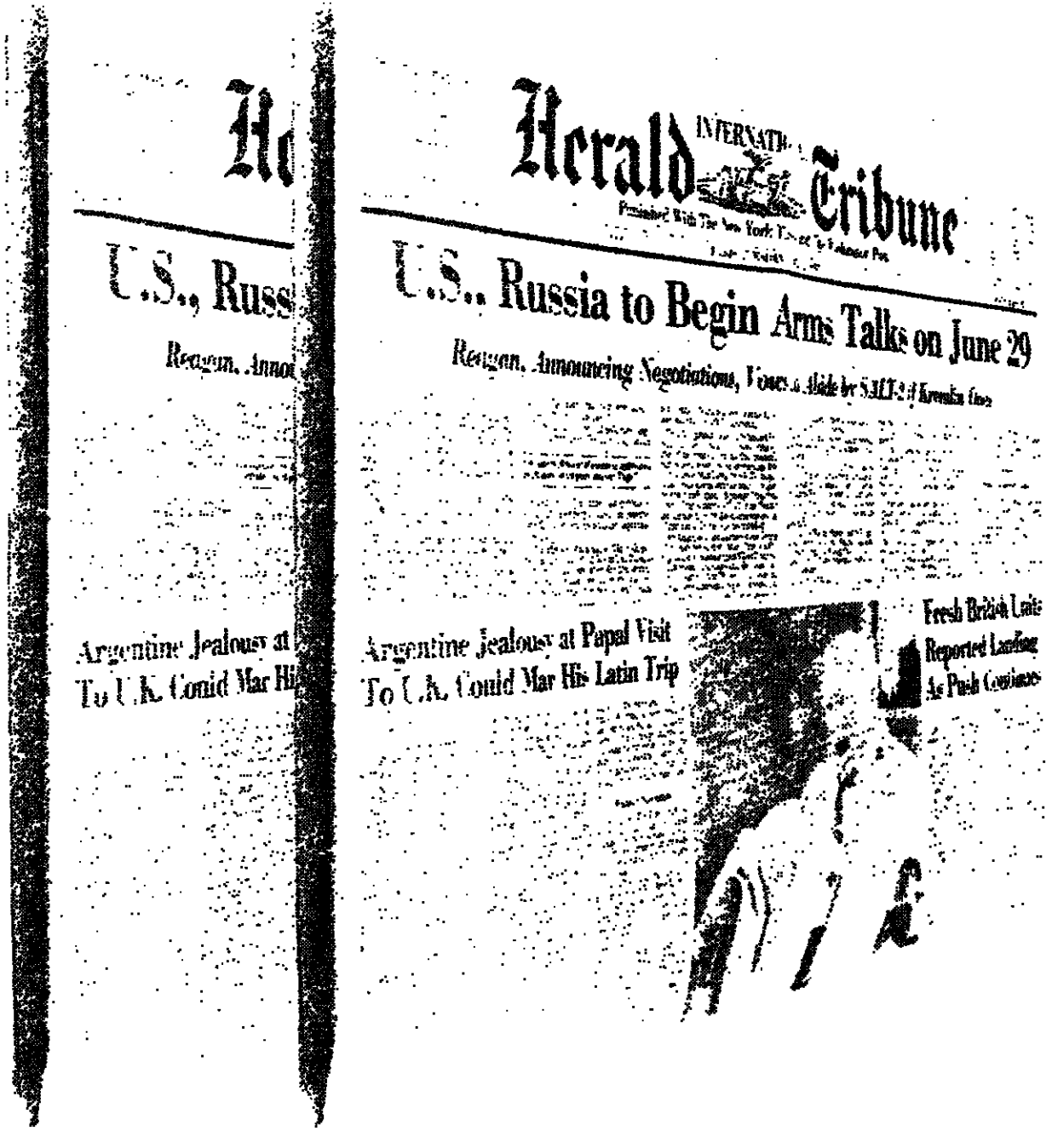
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Oven High Low Settle Chgs.				U.S. Futures Prices				Nov. 23				Oven High Low Settle Chgs.			
Grains				Oven High Low Settle Chgs.				Oven High Low Settle Chgs.				Oven High Low Settle Chgs.			
WHEAT				FRESH BROILERS				Dec	43.00	42.80	43.00	Dec	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 1	2.25	2.25	2.25	SMALL RAS. cents per lb.				Jan	42.75	42.50	42.75	Jan	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 2	2.10	2.10	2.10	LARGE RAS. cents per lb.				Feb	42.50	42.25	42.50	Feb	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 3	2.00	2.00	2.00	MEDIUM RAS. cents per lb.				Mar	42.25	42.00	42.25	Mar	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 4	1.90	1.90	1.90	SMALL RAS. cents per lb.				Apr	42.00	41.75	42.00	Apr	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 5	1.80	1.80	1.80	LARGE RAS. cents per lb.				May	41.75	41.50	41.75	May	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 6	1.70	1.70	1.70	MEDIUM RAS. cents per lb.				Jun	41.50	41.25	41.50	Jun	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 7	1.60	1.60	1.60	SMALL RAS. cents per lb.				Jul	41.25	41.00	41.25	Jul	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 8	1.50	1.50	1.50	LARGE RAS. cents per lb.				Aug	41.00	40.75	41.00	Aug	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 9	1.40	1.40	1.40	MEDIUM RAS. cents per lb.				Sep	40.75	40.50	40.75	Sep	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 10	1.30	1.30	1.30	SMALL RAS. cents per lb.				Oct	40.50	40.25	40.50	Oct	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 11	1.20	1.20	1.20	LARGE RAS. cents per lb.				Nov	40.25	40.00	40.25	Nov	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 12	1.10	1.10	1.10	MEDIUM RAS. cents per lb.				Dec	40.00	39.75	40.00	Dec	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 13	1.00	1.00	1.00	SMALL RAS. cents per lb.				Jan	39.75	39.50	39.75	Jan	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 14	0.90	0.90	0.90	LARGE RAS. cents per lb.				Feb	39.50	39.25	39.50	Feb	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 15	0.80	0.80	0.80	MEDIUM RAS. cents per lb.				Mar	39.25	39.00	39.25	Mar	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 16	0.70	0.70	0.70	SMALL RAS. cents per lb.				Apr	39.00	38.75	39.00	Apr	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 17	0.60	0.60	0.60	LARGE RAS. cents per lb.				May	38.75	38.50	38.75	May	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 18	0.50	0.50	0.50	MEDIUM RAS. cents per lb.				Jun	38.50	38.25	38.50	Jun	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 19	0.40	0.40	0.40	SMALL RAS. cents per lb.				Jul	38.25	38.00	38.25	Jul	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 20	0.30	0.30	0.30	LARGE RAS. cents per lb.				Aug	38.00	37.75	38.00	Aug	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 21	0.20	0.20	0.20	MEDIUM RAS. cents per lb.				Sep	37.75	37.50	37.75	Sep	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 22	0.10	0.10	0.10	SMALL RAS. cents per lb.				Oct	37.50	37.25	37.50	Oct	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 23	0.00	0.00	0.00	LARGE RAS. cents per lb.				Nov	37.25	37.00	37.25	Nov	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	MEDIUM RAS. cents per lb.				Dec	37.00	36.75	37.00	Dec	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 25	0.00	0.00	0.00	SMALL RAS. cents per lb.				Jan	36.75	36.50	36.75	Jan	1.00	1.00	1.00
No. 26	0.00	0.00	0.00	LARGE RAS. cents per lb.											

week in New York with the committee, headed by the Bank of America, was the first since Bolivia halted payment of its foreign debt obligations in September.

The minister said at a news conference Monday that, in February, Bolivia would give the bank a \$100 million loan for rescheduling its \$301.5 million in short-term obligations and \$631 million in medium- and long-term debt.

**Increasing in '82**

*Reacts:*

**SEOUL.**—South Korean firms won foreign construction contracts worth \$10.8 billion in the first 10 months this year, up from \$10.5 billion in the 1981 period, industry sources said Tuesday.

The sources said they expected contracts for the whole year to match last year's total of \$13.7 billion.







## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**

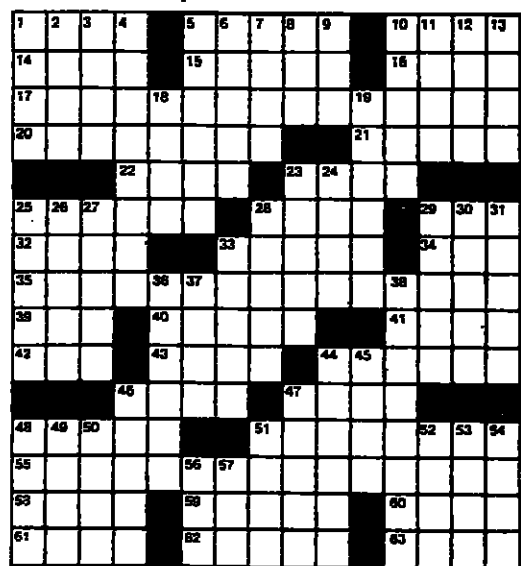
1 Coal residue  
3 Forest opening  
14 Type of party  
15 Norwegian king  
16 Like a mad dog  
17 What  
18 Petrichor  
19 Kite became  
20 "Advancement of Learning" author  
21 Put on a pedestal  
22 British volume measure  
23 Restaurant  
24 Toots  
25 Faced  
26 courageously  
27 Has  
28 Explorer  
29 Johnson

**DOWN**

1 "— fan tute"  
2 Fetic  
3 N.Z. shrub  
4 Emanations  
5 Ate like sheep  
6 Bowling  
7 Alphabet  
8 Year in the reign of  
9 Anastasius I  
10 Sullivan and Begley  
11 Word with case or way

11 Diplomacy  
12 Eras  
13 Strizen or Kelly  
14 Diva Stevens  
15 Harlow or Grable  
22 Suit material  
24 Cad  
25 A.L. M.V.P.: 1980  
26 Crystal set  
27 Gama's successor  
28 Relative of a trumpet  
29 "— of Old Smokey"  
30 French river  
31 Name meaning "father of light"

33 Jai-alai need  
34 Type of tire  
35 Channel changer  
36 Spires  
37 Japanese robe  
38 Writer Ludwig  
39 Dirt  
40 Room style  
41 Overdo toast  
42 Furnish cargo  
43 "— for All Seasons"  
44 Siew  
45 Dream for Piero  
46 Molding  
47 Transmit  
48 Thumb or Swift  
49 "O'Clock Jump," 1938 song



## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	17	13	OVERCAST	12	5
ALGERIA	21	15	41	Fair	10
AMSTERDAM	11	5	27	Rain	10
ANKARA	14	4	7	Rain	10
ANTWERP	15	8	4	Fair	10
AUCKLAND	35	25	79	Cloudy	10
BANGKOK	7	4	2	Fair	10
BEIJING	14	11	32	Fair	10
BERLIN	13	7	45	Overcast	10
BIRMINGHAM	14	7	45	Overcast	10
BOSWORTH	15	8	4	Fair	10
BREITENBURG	13	7	45	Overcast	10
BUDAPEST	11	5	27	Rain	10
BUCARST	15	8	4	Fair	10
BUEENOS AIRES	6	3	0	Overcast	10
CAIRO	22	12	35	Overcast	10
CAPE TOWN	23	13	55	Fair	10
CASABLANCA	23	13	55	Fair	10
CHICAGO	0	32	1	Snow	10
COPENHAGEN	8	4	6	Cloudy	10
COSTA DEL SOL	17	13	45	Overcast	10
DAMASCUS	17	13	45	Overcast	10
DUBLIN	10	5	4	Rain	10
EDINBURGH	10	5	4	Rain	10
FLORENCE	14	8	4	Cloudy	10
FRANKFURT	14	7	45	Overcast	10
GENEVA	14	7	45	Overcast	10
HARARE	27	17	4	Cloudy	10
HELSINKI	6	4	4	Shower	10
HONG KONG	24	14	37	Cloudy	10
HOUSTON	22	12	35	Overcast	10
ISTANBUL	14	7	45	Overcast	10
JERUSALEM	17	13	45	Overcast	10
LA PALMAS	23	13	55	Fair	10
LIAM	14	7	45	Overcast	10
LISBON	14	7	45	Overcast	10

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

NOVEMBER 23, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotations are supplied by the IHT. (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (m) = monthly; (b) = bi-monthly; (q) = quarterly; (i) = irregular.

<b>BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; CO. LTD.</b>	SE 78.15
(1) Bond Fund	SE 78.15
(2) Cash Fund	SE 78.15
(3) Dividend Fund	SE 78.15
(4) Global Fund	SE 78.15
(5) Income Fund	SE 78.15
(6) International Fund	SE 78.15
(7) Money Fund	SE 78.15
(8) Real Estate Fund	SE 78.15
(9) Risk Fund	SE 78.15
(10) Short-Term Fund	SE 78.15
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 78.15
(12) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 78.15

<b>BANK VON ERNST &amp; CIE AG</b>	SE 202.20
(1) Cash Fund	SE 202.20
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 202.20
(3) Global Fund	SE 202.20
(4) Income Fund	SE 202.20
(5) International Fund	SE 202.20
(6) Money Fund	SE 202.20
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 202.20
(8) Risk Fund	SE 202.20
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 202.20
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 202.20
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 202.20

<b>BRITANNIA</b>	SE 271.50
(1) Cash Fund	SE 271.50
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 271.50
(3) Global Fund	SE 271.50
(4) Income Fund	SE 271.50
(5) International Fund	SE 271.50
(6) Money Fund	SE 271.50
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 271.50
(8) Risk Fund	SE 271.50
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 271.50
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 271.50
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 271.50

<b>CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL</b>	SE 24.92
(1) Cash Fund	SE 24.92
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 24.92
(3) Global Fund	SE 24.92
(4) Income Fund	SE 24.92
(5) International Fund	SE 24.92
(6) Money Fund	SE 24.92
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 24.92
(8) Risk Fund	SE 24.92
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 24.92
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 24.92
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 24.92

<b>CREDIT SUISSE</b>	SE 27.15
(1) Cash Fund	SE 27.15
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 27.15
(3) Global Fund	SE 27.15
(4) Income Fund	SE 27.15
(5) International Fund	SE 27.15
(6) Money Fund	SE 27.15
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 27.15
(8) Risk Fund	SE 27.15
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 27.15
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15

<b>DIT INVESTMENT FPM</b>	DM 18.12
(1) Cash Fund	DM 18.12
(2) Dividend Fund	DM 18.12
(3) Global Fund	DM 18.12
(4) Income Fund	DM 18.12
(5) International Fund	DM 18.12
(6) Money Fund	DM 18.12
(7) Real Estate Fund	DM 18.12
(8) Risk Fund	DM 18.12
(9) Short-Term Fund	DM 18.12
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	DM 18.12
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	DM 18.12

<b>FIDELITY INVESTMENT FUND</b>	SE 27.15
(1) Cash Fund	SE 27.15
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 27.15
(3) Global Fund	SE 27.15
(4) Income Fund	SE 27.15
(5) International Fund	SE 27.15
(6) Money Fund	SE 27.15
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 27.15
(8) Risk Fund	SE 27.15
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 27.15
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15

<b>G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD.</b>	SE 27.15
(1) Cash Fund	SE 27.15
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 27.15
(3) Global Fund	SE 27.15
(4) Income Fund	SE 27.15
(5) International Fund	SE 27.15
(6) Money Fund	SE 27.15
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 27.15
(8) Risk Fund	SE 27.15
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 27.15
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15

<b>INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND</b>	SE 27.15
(1) Cash Fund	SE 27.15
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 27.15
(3) Global Fund	SE 27.15
(4) Income Fund	SE 27.15
(5) International Fund	SE 27.15
(6) Money Fund	SE 27.15
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 27.15
(8) Risk Fund	SE 27.15
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 27.15
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15

<b>JARDINE FLEMING</b>	SE 27.15
(1) Cash Fund	SE 27.15
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 27.15
(3) Global Fund	SE 27.15
(4) Income Fund	SE 27.15
(5) International Fund	SE 27.15
(6) Money Fund	SE 27.15
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 27.15
(8) Risk Fund	SE 27.15
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 27.15
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15

<b>LLOYDS BANK INT. FUND</b>	SE 27.15
(1) Cash Fund	SE 27.15
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 27.15
(3) Global Fund	SE 27.15
(4) Income Fund	SE 27.15
(5) International Fund	SE 27.15
(6) Money Fund	SE 27.15
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 27.15
(8) Risk Fund	SE 27.15
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 27.15
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15

<b>MERCHANT BANK AND TRUST CO. LTD.</b>	SE 27.15
(1) Cash Fund	SE 27.15
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 27.15
(3) Global Fund	SE 27.15
(4) Income Fund	SE 27.15
(5) International Fund	SE 27.15
(6) Money Fund	SE 27.15
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 27.15
(8) Risk Fund	SE 27.15
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 27.15
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15

<b>PARISAS - GROUP</b>	SE 27.15
(1) Cash Fund	SE 27.15
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 27.15
(3) Global Fund	SE 27.15
(4) Income Fund	SE 27.15
(5) International Fund	SE 27.15
(6) Money Fund	SE 27.15
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 27.15
(8) Risk Fund	SE 27.15
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 27.15
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15

<b>RBC INVESTMENT MGMT. FUND</b>	SE 27.15
(1) Cash Fund	SE 27.15
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 27.15
(3) Global Fund	SE 27.15
(4) Income Fund	SE 27.15
(5) International Fund	SE 27.15
(6) Money Fund	SE 27.15
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 27.15
(8) Risk Fund	SE 27.15
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 27.15
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15

<b>SOFID GROUP</b>	SE 27.15
(1) Cash Fund	SE 27.15
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 27.15
(3) Global Fund	SE 27.15
(4) Income Fund	SE 27.15
(5) International Fund	SE 27.15
(6) Money Fund	SE 27.15
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 27.15
(8) Risk Fund	SE 27.15
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 27.15
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15

<b>SWISS BANK CORP.</b>	SE 27.15
(1) Cash Fund	SE 27.15
(2) Dividend Fund	SE 27.15
(3) Global Fund	SE 27.15
(4) Income Fund	SE 27.15
(5) International Fund	SE 27.15
(6) Money Fund	SE 27.15
(7) Real Estate Fund	SE 27.15
(8) Risk Fund	SE 27.15
(9) Short-Term Fund	SE 27.15
(10) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15
(11) TIF Fund N.V.	SE 27.15

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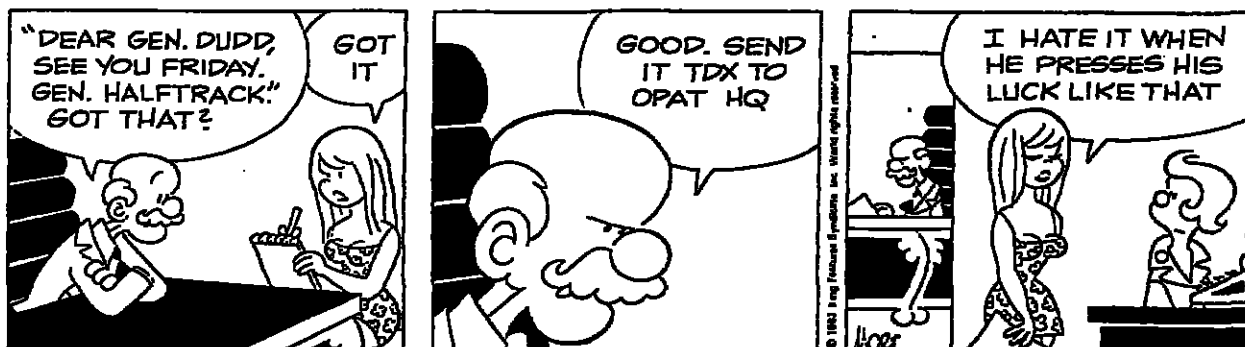
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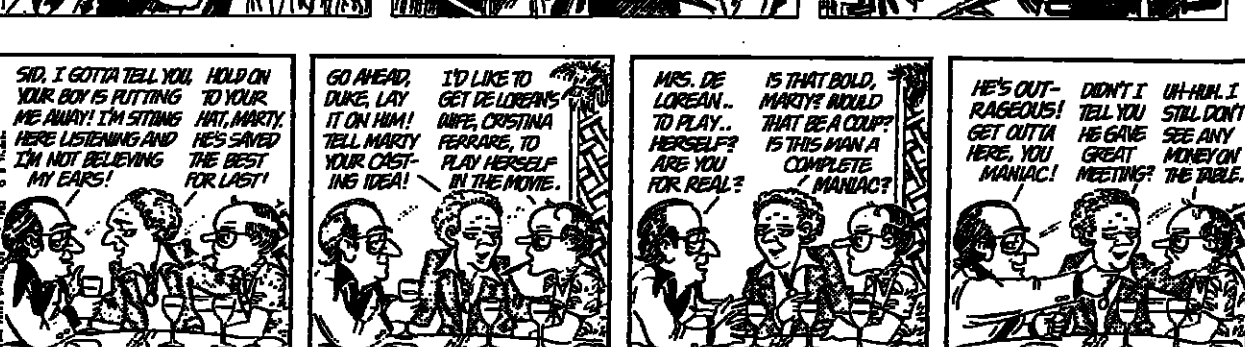
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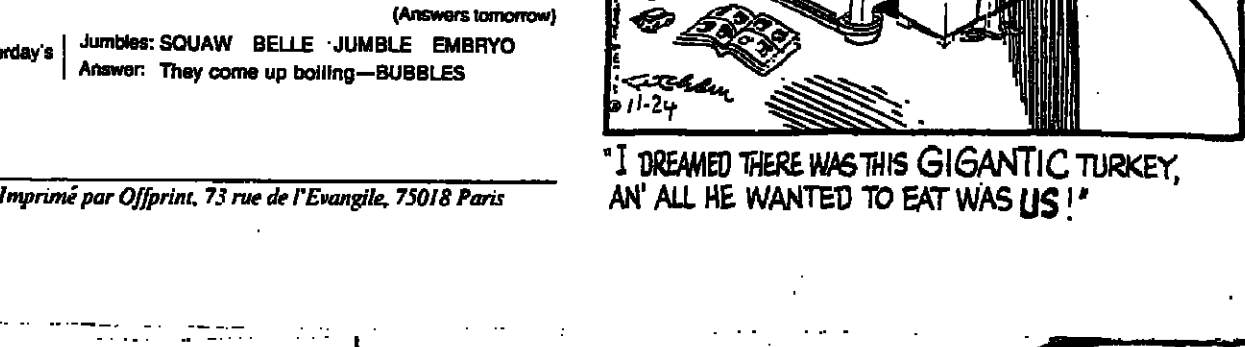
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SORIAL



## BOOKS

AND MORE

By Andrew A. Rooney. 242 pp. \$12.95. Atheneum, 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Anne Chamberlin

ANDY ROONEY has planted himself smack in the middle of the American predicament and taken it for his own: Shorter and wider than he'd like to be ("sturdy," his mother liked to say), his closet stuffed with clothes he can't wear until he's lost 10 pounds (or maybe 20) and ties that have a spot on them somewhere. Last time he washed his socks, he came out with seven that didn't match.

Coming to terms with all this ("I'm going to give up trying to wear socks in pairs") in a daffy and beguiling way has made Andy Rooney a one-man institution in the United States. Sundays he's on "60 Minutes," demonstrating how many pants, shirts, coats and undershirts he can hang on a doorknob, and berating the coat-hanger designers. Three times a week he writes a syndicated newspaper column, 127 of which are gathered in this book. In a few spare words he details the madcap minutiae of his daily life, shares his observations about this cuckoo's nest we all inhabit and tells you how he thinks things could be improved.

His problems are Everybody's. He waits all day for the person sander, who never comes. He pays the yard man more each year to send a substitute worker who does ever shoddier work. He has trouble shedding weight and keeping a grip on his sense of purpose. ("Certain jobs I'm faced with bring on a feeling I'd rather go lie down than do them.") His garage is a mess. ("If I need a Phillips screwdriver, it's easier to go out and buy a new one than to find any of the three I already own.") Some of the stuff in his freezer may date from 1976.

When he's alone, he reads the newspaper, it's "Goodbye, Charlie." He doesn't like to "think and lift on the same day," but the demands of life keep blurring the line. Somewhere, he thinks, there is "someone as good at finding things as I am at losing them."

He is a newspaper junkie. Saturdays he buys two copies of the same paper to be sure to have one to himself. "I want the whole thing or none of it." If he misses the paper one day, "there's going to be a hole in my information system for the rest of my life." He also turns on the radio every morning "to make sure the world hadn't come to an end."

If he ventures outdoors, all birds seem to look like sparrows, even after he buys a bird book. He "wouldn't know a sycamore if it fell on me," and notices that the "hark and leaf samples in my books don't look like the bark and leaves on my trees."

When it comes to the big picture, he wonders if he wouldn't be better off with a king. Or maybe a dictator. "What we could use is a real Mr. Nice Guy." He suggests that the housing market would prosper if there were companies that shrink houses instead of enlarging them, and that the speed limit should vary according to the skill of the driver. "I know people who are safer driving 75 than my sister is driving 35. She's a basically good person, but she's a lousy driver."

If he's ever elected to Congress, he threatens to pass a law outlawing tomatoes and melons, except when they're in season. As things stand now, the "federal government has sponsored research that has produced a tomato... perfect in every respect, except you can't eat it. He suspects that it wouldn't hurt one of these tomatoes if a truck ran over it."

Trove of Musical Scores

Is Found in Warehouse

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A treasure-trove of musical manuscripts by George Gershwin, Cole Porter and Richard Rodgers has been discovered in a Warner Brothers warehouse in New Jersey. The find — of up to 70 crates — includes scores for many important works, as well as rare and unpublished songs.

It was long the practice to publish only hit songs, and not until the late '50s did recording complete scores become a general practice. Thus, much theatrical material, from even the most popular shows, is lost.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ROSES ETTU ASTO  
ADORE NEON SLAP  
DEGREES DAYS PURE  
LOVE DO DO DO DO DO  
ONEMING MARCH  
IES DATA FEE  
ASPAR ICEBOUND  
NERO MOLED SNIG  
SNOWFAIR PADDY  
ETS ABES COG  
THUDS MAKEHAY  
VOLENS MALI ABA  
ERIN MATELLOW  
RAINIE ADLE SALVIS  
ALISE PODS TREID

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South took a simple approach after winning with the heart queen. He led the spade ace followed by the jack, hoping to bring in four tricks in the suit. He was happy to find himself making five tricks when West failed to cover. This was a small triumph for the Chinese finesse, and declarer brought home 10 tricks.

In the replay the declarer did much worse because he aimed higher, hoping for five spade tricks. At the second trick he finessed the diamond queen successfully and tried a spade to the jack.

West won with the spade queen and found a good defense. He cashed the heart king and followed with the diamond king. If he had been allowed to win this, he would have played the other high heart followed by his last diamond.

But South took the diamond king with the ace, and was cut off from dummy's spades. West had concealed the diamond king, and South now



Rooney and typewriter.

"The driver might think he'd hit a rock, but no real damage would be done to either the truck or the tomato."

This gives you an idea of the sweep of Andy Rooney's concerns. He works with the skill of a man who has been at the typewriter professionally since World War II, when he first started writing for The Stars and Stripes. And not just any old typewriter. He uses a 1920 Underwood, and if it ever gets stolen he'll never write again. Sort of. He's collected 17 others just like his trusted Underwood, just in case. He tried an electric typewriter, but there's no use pretending you can use machinery that thinks faster than you do. An electric typewriter is ready







